

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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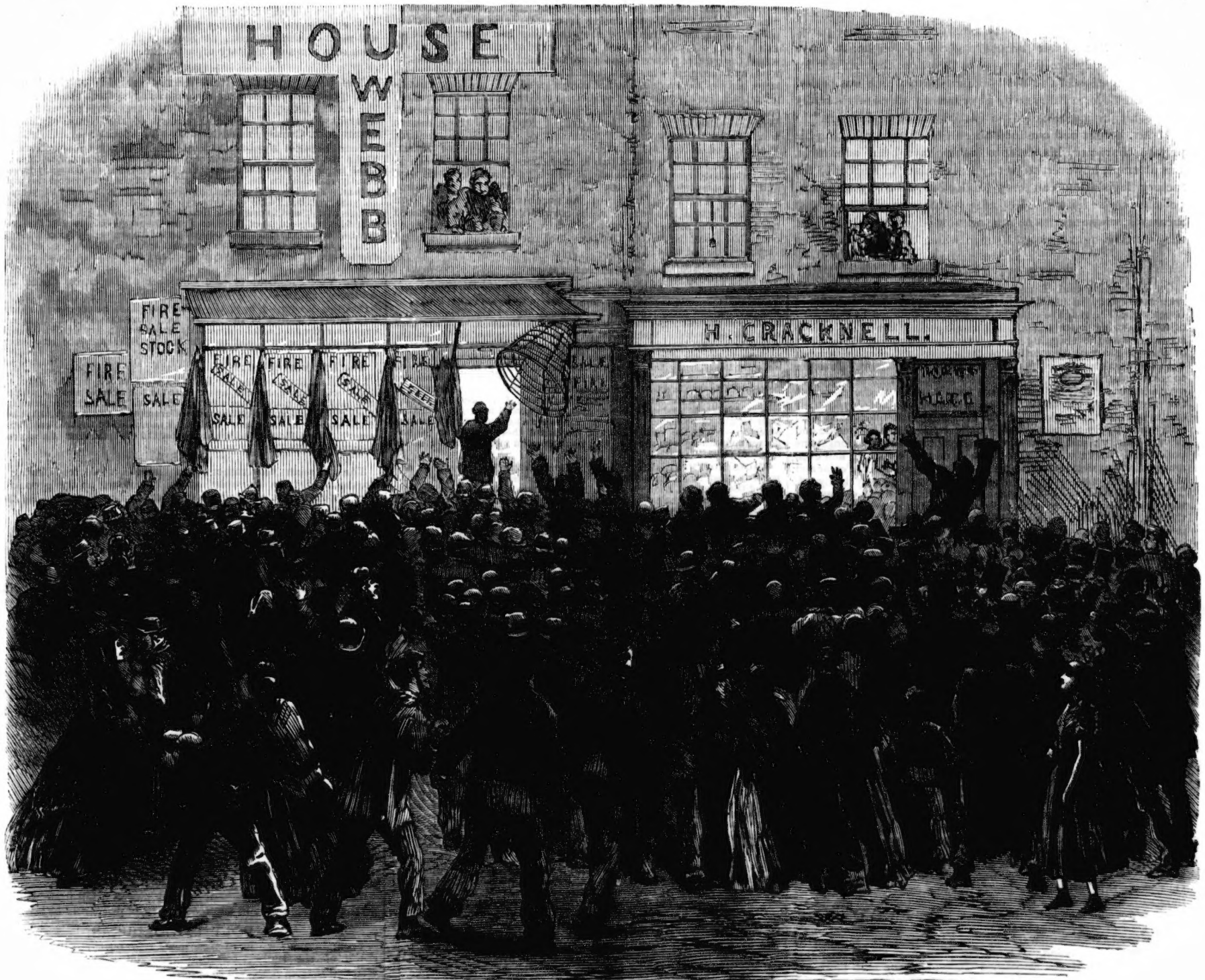
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## MR. BRIGHT AND HIS ACCUSERS.

As the time fixed for the meeting of Parliament draws near, articles on the "prospects of the Session" become more numerous, but not more trustworthy. We hear of meetings at the house of Mr. Disraeli; of speculations as to whether Lord Derby will be sufficiently recovered from his attack of gout to be present at the preliminary Conservative dinner; of Mr. Gladstone hurrying home from Paris, without waiting for the Emperor's ball; and of all sorts of political personal movements; but with reference to the question whether or not the Conservatives will bring in a Reform bill, not a reliable word. In the meanwhile, signs of an approaching conflict have manifested themselves in various quarters. Mr. Bright has been "rehabilitating" himself, as the French say—has been brightening up his armour, or rather proving that it had never really been tarnished. The attacks so unjustifiably, and, we may add, so injudiciously, made upon him by Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Garth, and others, have met with such a full reply that the sympathy of the public of all parties is naturally on his

side. Mr. Bright is now stronger than ever, and this he owes to the fact of his adversaries having calumniated him. According to Mr. Bright's own rather exaggerated version of the matter, he was vilified because he had "pleaded for the rights of the millions of the people of this country," the chief vilifier being "some obscure man who by accident or party had been raised for a few months into the position of a Minister of the Crown." It is some satisfaction at the present moment to reflect that, however much Mr. Bright may be abused, it is always in his power to give back as good as he gets. It was well known, however, that he could carry the war into the enemy's camp. The only novelty in his late proceedings has been his conduct in self-defence. He had been accused of behaving tyrannically to the operatives employed in his factory. It was hinted that strikes were of common occurrence there, and it was distinctly said that Mr. Bright had been hooted off his own premises. It is a common charge to bring against the leading men of what is called the Manchester school, that, while putting themselves forward in public on all possible occasions as the enemies of

oppression, they are guilty of oppression towards their own workpeople; but in Mr. Bright's case, at least, the charge does not rest on anything like a good foundation. The manufacturers who were members of the late Anti-Corn-Law League, the late Administrative Reform Association, and the still existing Peace Society, could not carry on their business any more than other manufacturers without now and then having to deal with strikes. There are spots on the sun, and there have been strikes—or, at least, a strike—at Mr. Bright's carpet manufactory at Rochdale. This was, no doubt, the "one interruption" in the good relations between himself and his workmen of which Mr. Bright made mention in his speech of Friday week. Oddly enough, the men who blame strikes and all who take part in them are the very ones to reproach Mr. Bright for having once been in a position which they generally represent as one deserving of sympathy. Mr. Bright has certainly proved, in a triumphant manner, that no bad feeling exists between him and the operatives in his employ. His direct appeal to them has set that question at rest. As for the formidable statement that, "during the



THE BREAD RIOTS AT DEPTFORD: SCENE AT MRS. CRACKNELL'S SHOP, BROADWAY.



last thirty years, there have been twenty measures introduced into the House of Commons having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the people, all of which measures Mr. Bright opposed," Mr. Bright did not contradict it; he virtually accepted it, and contented himself with endeavouring to explain it away. By "measures having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the people," was, of course, meant the whole of the factory legislation—that is to say, the ten-hours' bill, the bill for limiting the labour of factory children, the bill rendering compulsory the education of factory children, the bill securing to workmen their right in inventions, the bill compelling the proprietors of factories to fence their machinery, and others of the same kind. Many of us—not having any precise recollection of the debates on the subject—have often wondered how it happened that all the most thorough-going Liberals of the manufacturing party—so ready to point to instances of oppression when committed by the owners of land—voted consistently against as humane, as beneficial, and therefore as "liberal" a set of laws (in the best sense of the word) as were ever proposed. Mr. Bright has now given us the reason, in language which is only too intelligible. He was not, he assures his workmen, in the least hostile to the idea of limiting their hours of labour; and he rejoices from the bottom of his heart that they are less hardworked now than they were formerly. But, anxious as he was to see the period of their daily work reduced, he could not consent to such a reduction being enforced by a "Parliament of landowners." Mr. Bright admits that the Factory Bill has worked well (though that he would attribute not to the intrinsic merit of the bill, but to the effect of free trade measures), and he declares at this late hour of the day that he is not at all opposed to it, only he could not bring himself to give his support to a measure, however good it might be in itself, that had been originated by what he falsely describes as a "Parliament of landowners." Putting aside the fact that the Ten-Hours Bill was supported by merchants, lawyers, soldiers, and not, as Mr. Bright pretends, by landowners alone, it is evident that, even if landowners alone had supported it, Mr. Bright, approving of it as he says he does now, ought to have voted for it also. Indeed, if it was right to oppose an excellent bill merely because it was backed by a number of landed proprietors (who, by-the-way, have shown occasionally in the history of our country that they are not absolutely incapable of originating just laws), then for the same reason, the manufacturers, the Free-traders, the members of the peace party, and the "Manchester school" generally ought to have exerted themselves to the utmost to throw out the measure for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves which was passed before the Reform Bill, and by a Parliament which might really with some justice be called "a Parliament of landowners."

If Mr. Bright had confined himself to charges affecting his private character, his defence would have been admirable. His attempt, however, to justify his conduct in respect to the factory legislation can only be looked upon by impartial persons as a failure. He admits that he voted against measures, whose merits he now acknowledges, merely because they were brought forward by men whom he disliked.

#### RIOTS AT DEPTFORD.

ON Wednesday and Thursday of last week considerable disturbance took place in the Deptford district, and to a less extent in Greenwich. The neighbourhood in question is inhabited by thousands of the labouring men and artisans employed at the docks and in attendance on the shipping. The severe weather has had the effect of throwing a vast proportion of those men out of employment, with the usual results of general privation and distress. In order to meet this, the parochial authorities established special agencies over and above their ordinary offices for the relief of the poor, and the guardians appear to have exerted themselves laudably in their efforts to meet the exigencies of the occasion. Their official and legal dole was largely supplemented by the benevolence of public and private charity; and it was a very general impression amongst the police and others well able to form a correct estimate, and even among working men themselves, that, when compared with Poplar and the most distressed parishes, Deptford was not so very badly off. The unemployed relief fund, under the direction of a committee, was ready to give succour to well-authenticated cases of need; and the very fact that extreme care was used to prevent imposition is in itself evidence that there are abroad persons, not really necessitous, who do not scruple about obtaining food by fraudulent pretences. To persons of this class, and to those who belong to the motley tribe that was once described to the world by the "Amateur Casual," and not to labouring men out of work, the riots, such as they were, at Deptford on Wednesday and Thursday week are attributed.

During all the former day the house of Mr. Patty, the relieving officer of the parish, in High-street, had been surrounded by applicants for bread. Tickets were given to all who applied, care being taken to get a name, address, and family particulars from each applicant, with a view to subsequent local domiciliary inquiry into each case. While this was done at the ordinary relieving-office, special provision of a similar nature was carried out at the vestry-room, where, in the course of the day, 400 quarters loaves were given away. As the evening advanced, the crowd in front of the relieving-office, in a not very wide but largely-frequented thoroughfare, became quite dense and exceedingly clamorous. The parochial officers engaged in distributing the tickets had, as it seems, passed from the house and penetrated amongst the throng in the street, where they soon found that the duty of taking the name and address was impracticable and would have to be dispensed with. Without hesitation they commenced to give away the tickets indiscriminately. As they did this, so great a number of hands were stretched out to them that it was manifestly impossible to appease the general clamour and tumult that arose around them. In this extremity the officers appear to have retreated within doors, and at seven o'clock to have refused to pass any more tickets, although numbers were still asking for them. On hearing this refusal, the people became exceedingly angry and indignant, and there were murmurs that if bread were not given they must and would take it for themselves. This having rapidly risen into a general cry, leaders to the mob were not wanting, and these, turning to a baker's shop on the opposite side of the street, smashed the windows and stole bread. This accomplished, to the no small discomfort and loss of the astonished tradesman, the mob proceeded down High-street with the freely-expressed intention of making a similar attack on the next bakery they came across. This happened to be the shop of Mr. Samman, who, it is said, has only recently started in business. He, apprised of the danger, adopted a means of

defence which proved effectual to the extent of saving his windows. As soon as the throng arrived, and the demand for bread was made, Mr. Samman presented himself at his shop-door and there gave freely out to the mob the loaves he had in stock. As soon as a clearance was effected at this establishment, the mob took its course down Broadway, nor halted until it arrived at the baker's shop of Mrs. Cracknell, a widow. Here, since the gratuitous plan was not tried, the mob again had recourse to force, and they broke into Mrs. Cracknell's house. Happily, this is situated within a few yards of the Blackheath-road station of the R. division; and it chanced at that time, being about eight o'clock, that a considerable number of reserve men were at hand. This force of twenty or thirty constables was promptly brought into action by the officer in charge, and in a few moments the mob was dispersed. It is stated that a quantity of the stock in trade of a hosier, neighbour to Mrs. Cracknell, was carried off by the miscreants of the crowd. Reports were also circulated to the effect that butchers' shops had been attacked in like manner, but these appear to have been destitute of any good foundation, the full extent of the depredations being confined to the three bakers' shops just mentioned. From the fact that no one was taken into custody, it would appear that the actual thieves could not be identified, and none were seized in the act.

The police state that the really disturbing portion of the crowd was limited to a knot of twenty or thirty vagrants, not inhabitants of Deptford at all, but casuals, who may have been attracted to this parish by the hope of extra aid. On the same authority we have it that, although the distress in the neighbourhood is generally and severely felt, the privations, comparatively speaking, are not extreme. The relief agencies at work, it is said, are such and so extensive, that no honest man who finds it necessary to apply need go one day without what would be to him tolerable sustenance in "hard times." A few working men with whom a reporter entered into conversation confirmed this view of the case. On the other hand, there are complaints, probably not groundless, that the bread supplied by the parish authorities is not so good as it ought to be. Strange stories are likewise afloat as to the ingratitude of some recipients of relief. The landlord of the Mitre Tavern gave three men sixpence where-with to get a loaf each. They flung the coin in his face. He turned them out. Thereupon one of the men took up a stone to throw at the windows. He was seen by a constable, captured, tried, and sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment. This was on the Wednesday.

On the Thursday a series of the same scenes was repeated. At twelve o'clock the High-street, the Broadway, and the Greenwich-road were rendered almost impassable by the crowds of people, most of them evidently belonging to the class of persons employed in dockyards. The actually distressed workpeople were easily recognisable from the "rough" element. The former paraded the streets in bodies of perhaps one hundred each, as if merely to demonstrate the extent of their distress and their need for help; but from the latter all sorts of threats and reprehensible language were heard. Business was almost entirely suspended during the day. The shops that were open were few and far between, and those employed in them seemed to have nothing to do but to stand in the several doorways—perhaps, it may be, to act as protection to the plate-glass windows, if occasion required, or to indulge in a sight not often to be seen in Deptford, or, happily, in any other town in England—a tumultuous crowd. A strong body of horse and foot police patrolled the streets, and did their utmost to preserve good humour among the masses of the people, and to induce them to "move on." At half-past twelve it was reported at the Deptford police-station that some more shop-breaking had occurred, and an extra posse of police was sent to the scene of action. Soon afterwards the greater portion of the crowd marched down the Greenwich-road, and though it was stated that their intention was to reinforce a large body of workpeople who had congregated with the somewhat similar intention of displaying their distress in Greenwich, they appeared to be simply influenced by the excitement and curiosity the scenes of Wednesday night created. The arrival of 200 men of the A. reserve from Scotland-yard, under the command of Chief Superintendent Walker, and of twenty mounted police, under Inspector Frazer, about three o'clock, restored public confidence, as might be seen in the immediate opening of the shops, which had been closed all day, and the resumption of business. This force, added to the hundred men of the R. division, brought up the number of police in the town to 320. Up to a late hour at night crowds of people promenaded the streets, and merely boys and lads were chased by the mounted constables; but the "rough" customers of the previous night found Deptford too hot to hold them.

PROVINCIAL PRONUNCIATION.—The Dean of Canterbury, in *Good Words*, quotes the following as part of a communication from Kilmallie Manse, by Fort William:—"Many years ago, in the Isle of Skye, I was reasoning with a man who thought himself very religious, who, in common with the class to which he belonged, fancied that he possessed the power of 'discerning spirits,' especially those of preachers, and reckoned it a sacred duty to refuse to listen to any one of whose conversion he felt not fully assured (the test, I am sorry to say, being the use of certain formal phrases, and specially the tone of voice). I said what I could about the truth being God's truth—to be received as such in a meek, humble, and self-searching spirit; and referred to the well-known passage, 'Take heed how ye hear,' &c. 'No, no,' says my friend; 'it is take heed *who* (hoo) ye hear, and proves I am right.' He had been taught to pronounce *hoo*. He saw no necessity for whom—the objective—before the verb. He was convinced thoroughly that he had flogged me with my own weapons, and was more and more confirmed in his spiritual pride."

WAGES MOVEMENT.—The difficulty with respect to wages is not by any means settled in the iron districts. Whilst the men about Brierley-hill accept the reduction, those in the Wednesbury district adhere to their resolution not to accept the reduced rate. A rather stormy meeting was held on Saturday, at which no decision was come to. About 1500 puddlers and a like number of undermen were without work last week, and it seems probable that there will be a strike at twenty-five establishments which have been singled out, unless the masters will consent to pay the old rate of wages. Throughout the mining districts there is a great deal of agitation. The question of union or no union is still being discussed, and strikes and lockouts have occurred at different places. There seems to be some probability that there will shortly be a general lockout of colliers in Nottinghamshire. During the past week the "stallmen" received notice to quit their work, and the masters have expressed a strong determination to "put down" the union. The High Park pit has been set on fire, and the disaster is attributed to unionists. On Saturday the men held a meeting, at which they denied all knowledge of how the fire originated, and showed their indignation at being suspected of having caused it. The workmen engaged in the spring-knife trade at Sheffield have received notice of a reduction of wages, and have resolved to withstand it. They are making preparations for a strike, and talk of lessening the number of workmen by assisting some to emigrate. An awkward dispute has arisen in the Blackburn district, between the local branch of the Amalgamated Engineers and their employers. The masters a few days ago gave notice of their intention to reduce by 1s. the wages of all their workmen earning more than 25s. a week. Thereupon the men met, and, in concert with the Ironmoulders' Union—that trade being also affected by the reduction—determined to meet the proposal by refusing to work more than four days a week so long as the reduction continued in operation. The masters have not yet decided whether they will accept their terms. Should there be a strike, it will be an extensive and probably a long one. Something like 5000 men will go out, three-fourths of them belonging to a society which has an accumulated fund of £120,000, and the other fourth to a society with £30,000. The eight-hours' movement is being discussed amongst the cotton operatives of Lancashire. Meetings have been held in several towns. At Darwen the following resolutions were adopted:—1. "That the operatives now present resolve to agitate for such a measure of legislative restriction upon the hours of factory labour as shall secure a uniform eight-hour's bill for adults, females, and young persons, and that such bill shall have for its foundation a restriction on the moving power." 2. "That for the equitable adjustment of all disputes arising between factory workers and their employers, it is indispensably necessary that there should be a court of appeal to which they can resort, and that this meeting cordially supports the formation of boards of arbitration between employers and employed, and resolves to petition Parliament for a legislative enactment to that effect." An important meeting of ironworkers was held, at Wednesbury, on Saturday, to consider the Masters' and Workmen's Act. Resolutions were adopted which declared the present law unequal and unjust, and pledging the meeting to agitate for its repeal. A noticeable feature in this meeting was that some of the speakers expressed themselves in favour of all their meetings being public, and one urged that, if they were so, the men would have their wrongs righted the sooner.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon drove along the Boulevards on Tuesday, and was (says the *Moniteur*) most enthusiastically cheered as he passed.

An Imperial decree has been published convoking the Senate and Corps Législatif for the 14th inst.

The Ministers are preparing for the meeting of the Chambers, and some of them are engaged in drawing up the bills on the freedom of the press and the right of meeting. The way in which these bills are framed will be considered as the test of the Emperor's intentions—as to, in fact, whether the reforms promised are to be real ones or mere shams.

The French ironclad naval division at Toulon has received orders to proceed to Beyrout.

The importation of cattle into France from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia or Bavaria has been prohibited, the cattle plague having exhibited itself in Rhenish Prussia.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish Government appear to set no bounds to their resentment against every person or class that ventures to express an opinion against their arbitrary proceedings. The editor of one journal and seven persons connected with another have been sentenced to death by the Madrid court-martial; and it is said that the Government intend to dissolve the Senate as being too independent. Under such a régime it is not to be wondered at that consternation prevails everywhere.

A Royal decree has been issued upon the reorganisation of the Spanish army, which fixes the effective at 200,000 men. This force is to be divided into the standing army, the contingent to be determined by the Cortes; the active reserve, at the disposal of the Government; and the second reserve, only to be called out by a special law. The provincial militia is abolished.

### ITALY.

The Senate has decided to impeach Admiral Persano on the charge of disobedience of orders, by 83 to 48 votes; and on the charge of incompetency and neglect of duty, by 116 to 15 votes.

On a question being asked in the Chamber of Deputies as to what measures had been taken to procure the release of citizens of Italy from the Papal prisons, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, after stating that Italy, in connection with France, had made several useless representations on the subject, said that he was about to try another method of convincing the Papal authorities. Under these circumstances he was not desirous of giving any very definite information.

### PRUSSIA.

The Berlin Chamber of Deputies has approved of a bill for a loan of 24,000,000 thalers, to be applied to the construction of various railway lines.

The Ministry appear to intend indirectly recommending Government candidates to the electors to the German Parliament, since they have communicated in the official papers, through the chief provincial functionaries, the names of such persons as are known to be friendly to the policy of the Government. Count Bismarck has finally declined to become a candidate for election to the Parliament, stating as a reason the increased amount of business requiring his attention, and also his suffering health.

### THE SOUTH GERMAN STATES.

A conference of delegates from the four South German States will meet on the 3rd inst., at Stuttgart, in order to determine the basis of a common military organisation.

### HUNGARY.

The joint deputation from the two branches of the Hungarian Diet presented the address remonstrating against the application of the new military law to Hungary to the Emperor at Vienna on Thursday week. The Vice-President of the House of Magnates, Count John Cziraky, made the following speech:—

Your Imperial Apostolic Majesty.—An unbroken series of laws passed under the glorious government of your Majesty's ancestors testifies to the legal influence which the estates of the kingdom of Hungary have constantly exercised in the arrangement and the alterations of the military system. The Imperial decree, published on Dec. 28 of last year, with obligatory extension to our country—a decree intended for the completion of the army, and to come into force from the date of its publication—has, therefore, imposed upon the estates and the representatives of the country assembled at the Diet the obligation of unanimously expressing in a humble address their constitutional scruples on the subject of the said decree, and of submitting very respectfully this address, as we now do to your Majesty.

The Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, Count Julius Andrássy, said:—

Gracious Master,—I have the honour to place before your Majesty the very humble address of the Estates and representatives of Hungary assembled at the Diet, and I respectfully pray your Majesty graciously to deign to accept this address, and to take into consideration the scruples of the nation.

The Emperor replied:—

I entertain the hope that my Royal Rescript, which will be shortly published, will remove the scruples expressed in the humble address which you have laid before me. In the meanwhile, assure your fellow-representatives of my Royal grace, and also that I declare myself ready to fulfil the wishes of the country as soon as we shall have succeeded by mutual confidence in removing the difficulties which are opposed to the formation of a responsible Hungarian Ministry.

### RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has issued a decree closing the Provincial Estates assembled at St. Petersburg on the ground that they have adopted an attitude opposed to the laws and hostile to the Government.

### FINLAND.

The Diet of Finland was opened on the 26th ult., at Helsingfors, by an Imperial Commissioner, who read the Emperor's Speech from the Throne. The speech announced that a bill would be laid before the Chamber fixing the periods at which the Diet is to assemble. The Emperor does not intend to impose new taxes. A bill will be communicated effecting a reform of the tax upon landed property in Finland. Financial reforms are adjourned.

### GREECE.

The Greek Government has presented a bill to the Chambers raising the army to 31,000 men, a measure which the Minister of War justifies on the ground of the armaments and threats of Turkey, and the imminent rising of her Christian provinces. This is a fine specimen of Greek coolness and assurance.

A French war-vessel, accompanied by two Turkish vessels, brought to the Piræus from Candia 350 Greek volunteers, who, after enduring great privations, solicited to be conveyed from the island. The population of the Piræus manifested great exasperation, and would not allow the volunteers to disembark. The police, in order to prevent disturbances, therefore conveyed them to the desert islet of St. George, near Salamis.

### THE UNITED STATES.

We have telegrams from America, through the Atlantic cable, to Tuesday evening, by which we learn that President Johnson had vetoed the second bill for admitting Colorado as a representative State of the Union. Mr. Johnson had likewise vetoed a bill for admitting Nebraska as a State, but had approved the bill for reassembling Congress on March 4 next.

The House of Representatives had passed a bill prohibiting any person who took part in the rebellion from practising at law.

### REVOLT IN HONDURAS.

From Jamaica we learn that news had been received there of a rising of the Indians in Honduras, and that troops had been dispatched from Kingston to suppress the revolt.

Pest, the journeyman tailor arrested on suspicion of intent to assassinate the Emperor Francis Joseph at Prague, has been released from custody, and all further proceedings against him have been stopped.



## ITALY AND THE CHURCH.

THE Italians are venturing on an experiment for which the history of the world offers no precedent. Their friends give them credit for high intellectual faculties, and they are certainly taking the initiative in the treatment of social and moral questions by which less gifted nations have been harassed and bewildered for ages. The knot to be solved at the present moment is not merely the modification of the existing relations between Church and State, but the utter abolition of all such relations. The circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian Bishops in November, the declarations of Signor Scialoja in his late financial statement, and the terms on which negotiations with the Court of Rome are being carried on—all the acts of the Italian Government evince their determination to seek the solution of the ecclesiastical problem in the application of Count Cavour's principle—"a free Church in a free State." Now, the definition of such a principle in the abstract could not be simpler. Given a new State and a new Church, nothing would seem easier than for the State altogether to ignore the Church. Within the bounds of provident civil laws the Church should be allowed complete self-government. Upon the grounds of perfect freedom of conscience and equal toleration of all creed and worship, the Church should be allowed to exercise as much spiritual authority as the spontaneous submission of her votaries would allow her. In Italy, however, the State and the Church are not equally new. The State was only constituted yesterday; the Church has existed for many centuries. Were they to proceed on the ground of immediate and absolute separation, the start could scarcely be considered fair. The Church is too strong, both morally and materially. Against her moral influence a remedy might be found in laws and education; but against the material power her wealth gives her no other protection suggests itself to Italian rulers than confiscation. Italy, be it borne in mind, is the last community, Catholic or Protestant, in which anything like a wholesale spoliation of the Church has never been attempted. When the Government of King Victor Emmanuel, in 1855, brought in a bill for the suppression of monastic institutions in Piedmont, it only proposed to do what had been done, years previously, not only in enlightened France but even in bigoted Spain. The Piedmontese bill, moreover, was no act of spoliation, but merely of equi-distribution. The Church, which in the towns was rolling in wealth, had no scruples in burdening the little State with a yearly charge of £47,000 for the support of parish priests in the rural districts. It was to rid itself of this load and to do away with such inequalities among the clergy that the Sardinian Government brought in its bill. Just, and humane, and disinterested as that measure was, it called forth from the Court of Rome that implacable enmity which every subsequent measure on either side has incessantly aggravated.

The bill of 1855, never strictly executed in Piedmont itself, was still more unskillfully extended at different periods to the newly-annexed provinces, and matters continued in so unsatisfactory a state that at last, by a new Act of the 7th of July of last year, Government decreed the final abolition of all monastic orders, and the sweeping confiscation of all ecclesiastical property. By this new enactment the State in Italy was put upon the same footing on which it has stood for many years in France. It took upon itself the property of the Church, but allowed pensions or salaries to the clergy. Events of the utmost importance, however, followed close upon the promulgation of that law. The expulsion of the Austrians from Venice inspired the country with full security, and dispelled all fears it had entertained of the enmity of the clergy. The departure of the French from Rome gave rise to hopes of a settlement of the Papal question. The Pope was offered the free exercise of his spiritual authority, irrespective of any renunciation of his temporal power. That liberty which was guaranteed to the Head of the Church must needs be extended to the whole body, and a free Church could scarcely be compatible with a salaried clergy. The law of July had, therefore, to be so far modified that the clergy may retain their property, subject, however, to the terms of the civil law and the financial necessities of the country. The civil laws in Italy forbid religious corporations holding landed property; the Church lands must, therefore, be sold, and the produce of the sale invested in the national funds. The exigencies of the country compel the State to apply to the Church for assistance; the Church must, therefore, surrender about one third of her patrimony.

It was in obedience to these views that the bill now before the Italian Parliament was drawn up. It establishes the full emancipation and separation of the Church from the State. The State renounces the right to appoint the Bishops, the formalities of the oath of allegiance, of the *Placet* and *Exequatur*. It abolishes the Department of Public Worship, and practically annuls the first article of the Constitution, by which Roman Catholicism is declared to be the religion of the State. The Church, on the other hand, gives up all her privileges, exemptions, immunities, and prerogatives. The State, provinces, and communes will cease from in any manner contributing to the support of the Church. The Church will depend for her maintenance either on the voluntary contributions of the faithful or on the property belonging to it, or to be legitimately acquired. Such property, however, cannot be landed property. The mortmain laws will be inexorably enforced.

The ecclesiastical property in Italy is estimated at about £60,000,000; it is supposed, at any rate, not to exceed £80,000,000. Of this the State demands £24,000,000, or about one third, for itself. The Bishops are allowed to effect the conversion themselves, if they are so inclined. If they find this difficult or unpleasant, the operation may be made through the agency of the Belgian house, Langrand-Dumoulin, which undertakes to pay the Italian Government £24,000,000 in half-yearly instalments of £2,000,000 for six years, and to execute the conversion of the remaining property for the benefit of the clergy within the space of ten years. This £24,000,000 the State actually confiscates and appropriates to its own uses. The remainder is left to the clergy, subject merely to the condition of conversion and to the payment of the pensions granted to individuals belonging to the suppressed religious corporations.

The Belgian house stipulates for the consent of the Pope and clergy, but there is little doubt that the consent, tacit or expressed, will be forthcoming. In the case of a refusal, however, the Government would have its course very plain before it. The confiscation and conversion would be effected all the same, but instead of the £24,000,000 it would take out of the Church patrimony all it could get, only allowing the clergy in return a yearly sum of £2,000,000, out of which they would still have to pay pensions to the unfrocked monks. Apart from this condition, the clergy would have either the residue of their property after the subtraction of the £24,000,000, or their annual revenue of £2,000,000, entirely at their disposal, to be distributed and administered at their own will and pleasure, independent of any further interference from the State.

The closer we examine this measure the more we are surprised at its magnitude and its boldness. The Church may indeed cry out against robbery and sacrilege; but whether she retains a capital of £48,000,000 or secures a revenue of £2,000,000, she will still be richer in Italy than she is in France, where the joint Budget for Justice and Public Worship only amounts to £3,200,000. The Church cannot point out another country in which her work of the Middle Ages has not had to be undone in more civilised times. She got her power and wealth from ignorant and enslaved nations, and she was called upon for restitution in days of deliverance and enlightenment. In exchange for property she, in Italy at least, obtains freedom. In France she only got what she calls "the wages of servitude." It is to be hoped that Italian statesmen have well calculated all the possible consequences of so decisive a measure. They will, we repeat, if successful, accomplish a revolution which no other nation ever attempted. The French did, indeed, rob the Church; but by making her dependent on the salaries they pay her they hold her in their grasp. The Italians brave the Church at the very moment that they release all hold upon her. The Americans built up a State without a Church, but they had no Church to pull down. The Italians cut adrift a Church so long co-existent, so closely bound up with the State that, according to common belief, they could only stand or fall together.

Times.

## THE INCORPORATION OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

THE act of incorporation of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein with Prussia was effected in Kiel, on the 24th ult., by Chief President Baron von Scheel-Plessen, in presence of the military and civil authorities, the chief officials, the university senate, and a large assembly of notables.

The Royal patent of King William read upon the occasion was almost identical in terms with that decreeing the annexation of Hesse-Homburg, promulgated at Homburg three days before. After being communicated to the Assembly, it was succeeded by the following Royal proclamation to the Schleswig-Holsteiners:—

By the patent executed this day I unite you, inhabitants of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, with my subjects, your neighbours and German brothers. Released by the decision of war, by international treaties, and by the remodification of the common German Fatherland, from ties you have long worn with reluctance, you enter now into union with a great state, the population of which is allied to you by community of race, of manners, and of interests. If many among you have not cast off other relations without hesitation, I honour in that fact the tried firmness of your race, and esteem it as a guarantee that you and your children will also faithfully serve me and my house. You will recognise the necessity of what has been done; for unless the fruits of arduous contest and sanguinary victories are to be lost to Germany, the duty of self-preservation, as well as regard for the advancement of the national interests, demand that the duchies should be firmly and permanently united to Prussia. And—as my late father now resting in God has declared—what Prussia gains is won by Germany. You will take this into serious consideration, and I, therefore, trust to your German honest feelings to promise me your fidelity as sincerely as I gather you to my people. By union with my States greater advantages are open to your manufactures and your agriculture, your trade and your navigation. My care will efficiently meet your industry. Equal distribution of the State burdens, opportune and energetic administration, carefully-weighed laws, just and punctual legislation—in short, all the guarantees that have made Prussia what she has proved herself now under severe trial will henceforth be benefits common to you all. Your youth available for war will faithfully join their brethren in my other States for the defence of the Fatherland, and the Prussian army and navy will joyfully welcome the brave and hardy seafaring people of Schleswig-Holstein, to whom a new page is henceforth open in the annals of German fame. The clergy will in future be the upholders of the paternal creed. I shall devote my special attention to your educational establishments, the ancient guardians of German art and science; and when the Prussian throne comes, with increasing time, to be even more fully recognised and appreciated, as the protector of the freedom and independence of the German Fatherland, your names will also be inscribed among those of its worthiest sons; you, too, will bless the hour that united you with a larger country. May God grant it!

Berlin, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ABUSES OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The claims which the merchant sailors have for the use of the empty wards of Greenwich Hospital are, to our mind, unanswerable. The argument for the transference of the Dreadnought patients to the now nearly empty wards is greatly strengthened by the fact that for 130 years every merchant seaman paid an involuntary contribution of sixpence from his monthly wages towards the support of this institution. Moreover, in its present state, Greenwich Hospital is a reproach to our administrators. It was a reproach to the former system that each pensioner cost £60 annually, while the French invalides cost only £40, and this heavy cost was the main ground for change; but, under the present régime, so large is the staff and so small the number of men to be looked after, that each man costs near £120 a head. There is a complete medical and administrative staff at Greenwich, who are in want only of something to look after; and fine wards, which only want occupants. Moreover, by draughting these patients into the empty wards, and placing them under the charge of the medical staff, one great step would be taken towards supplying a want in the Navy—a naval medical training-school comparable to the Army medical training-school at Netley, which has rendered incalculable service to the Army and to the country. Such a training-school is an absolute necessity for the one department as for the other; the want is desperately felt in the service, and is admitted by the Lords of the Admiralty. Here is an opportunity of satisfying a great want by performing a simple act of duty. We have so recently advocated this measure, that we need not now recapitulate all the arguments in favour of it. The benefit to the merchant service would be great; to the Royal Navy the advantage would be incalculable.—*British Medical Journal*.

## AN IMPERIAL SHOOTING-PARTY AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

ONE might have thought that the great hunting festivals at Compiègne, the fancy-dress riding-parties, the grand assemblies after a day with packs of hounds and gold and green chassours, and masters of horse with big trumpets curling round their bodies, and the semi-state receptions in and out of doors, would have finished the season for "le sport," as far as the Imperial engagements were concerned. The French special correspondence in the daily papers has been full of the records of "bags," and "runs," and "finds," and the gilded gossip of the Court has been disguised in allusions to woodcraft; but we have not quite done yet, and now that the grand hunts are over the Emperor is indulging in a little recreative sport on his own account.

For some time his Majesty had been waiting for the chance of a favourable day for a small shooting-party; and when the frost came and dry weather set in he set out for Fontainebleau, with Prince Metternich, Prince Moskowa, General Fleury, the Marquis Valette, M. Béhic, General Count Reille, Count Nieuwerkerke, Baron Bourgoing, and Baron Lejeune. Count Neufieux and the other officials of the forest escorted the party, on horseback. The illustrious sportsmen soon commenced a brisk fusillade in the preserves; and, thanks to a liberal distribution of tickets, a number of people from the town were permitted to view the sport from the neighbouring heights of Monte-Aigus. Such a morning's exercise being calculated to promote even Imperial and Princely appetites, ample preparations had been made for lunch; and that the party might be served without delay complete culinary arrangements had been organised in the forest itself, where a kind of rustic, thatched-roofed pavilion had been erected, the style and appearance of which may be seen by a reference to our Illustration.

Separated from this by the trees and hidden in the background, a complete al fresco kitchen had been established. A brazier was lighted, provisions of all kinds were liberated from hamper, portable ovens were set going, spits and gridirons were in full swing—or rather in full twirl; capons and cutlets frizzled and fried at wood fires; and a host of waiters, cooks, and artists were busy mixing, carving, tasting, decorating, decanting, and rushing hither and thither to prepare the banquet, of which the materials were not quite so plain and rustic as the surrounding scene might have suggested. The table, which was decorated with fruit and flowers, was admirably served; and the lunch was enlivened by the music of the Guards' band during the three quarters of an hour which sufficed to satisfy the noble guests; after which the attendants, gamekeepers, runners, and beaters had their turn, and ate as though they fully expected that good digestion would wait on appetite and health on both.

## THE FIVE SENSES.

NO. III.—SEEING.

Do you remember, dear reader, amongst those "goody" books of your childhood—I am assuming that you are middle-aged, you see—middle aged, and therefore beyond prejudice—*cela va sans dire*—do you remember a wonderful series of chapters on the "Sandford and Merton" principle called "Eyes and no Eyes; or, the Art of Seeing"? It was about—well, of course it was about two boys; one of whom was a real boy—careless, discontented, sometimes moody, mostly indifferent; and the other an unnatural packet of proprieties, with all his senses labelled and ready for immediate use, according to a distinct set of rules, the object of which seems to have been to prepare him for a tea-table examination, for the edification of his unhappy brother. The examining power was either a methodical father in a high coat-collar, pantaloons, and hessian boots, or a tutor in a state of diseased conscientiousness, in short trousers and a shirt frill; but whichever it may have been, the story stopped short just where it might have been made most interesting. We are treated therein to wonderful scraps of Natural History, founded on the afternoon excursions of Master Propriety, and to edifying comments on the wonders of Nature, the beneficence of Providence, and the loss sustained by not continually looking straight before your nose. This is for the benefit of those juvenile readers who too closely resemble the unmethodical and distracted lad, who actually goes out for a walk and comes back without being

conscious of having seen anything in particular, and only one or two things in general; but we are not told what were the real consequences of this constant measuring and parcelling the mental faculties in one instance, nor the being continually lectured at and disparaged in the other. It would have been more satisfactory even if we had heard in the sequel that the careless boy unwillingly contributed to Natural History by becoming the prey of the lions. We shouldn't have believed it, but it would at least have relieved our feelings by an intimation that he at least escaped in some way from the other boy and his perkily superiority of observation.

It is very remarkable that most books written with a moral purpose can somehow be made to point quite a different moral and to adorn a far more interesting tale than those to which they professedly refer. Happy is the man who in his youth learnt the true warning of the volume just alluded to, and who, instead of going out to entrap some of the secrets of Nature, wanders forth with a calm mind, and lets Nature herself whisper her secrets to his soul, how and where she will; who, rather than go to that great volume with a narrow determination scientifically to call a spade a spade, and catalogue a few bare facts in his note-book, opens his eyes to more than the things that are merely seen and temporal; and so, joining them to the things not seen and eternal, finds sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything!

It is only such a man as this, who can stand on some high cliff, and, looking out, far, far over the sea, on which the moonlight is playing with a silver ripple, lose himself in thought. It is only he who can know how great a glory, how profound a joy there is in losing himself. To be ever self-conscious, always to be subject to the worrying intrusion of his own personal identity, is the curse of the false observer, of the false thinker, of the narrow bigot—whether his bigotry be that of science or of theology. But the man who can lose himself and gain by the loss is happiest, and he alone is the true seer; for in that wondrous power which he has attained, or which has been bestowed upon him—the power of seeing the good in everything, of penetrating to the soul of things—he is, in a way, independent of temporal conditions. Having lost himself, and so, not being troubled by all that that troublesome companion involves, outward surroundings have to him a true meaning. He can gaze in solemn rapture over the sea, where even the light is lost in immeasurable abysses; or he can look thoughtfully out of a garret window, amidst the smoke and sordid dirt of a London slum. It is true that in the latter case he is moved with profound pity—not pity for himself, even though he should be compelled to live near the neglected tenements which prove our humanity to be a lie and make our boasted civilisation a reproach; but pity for those who are too worn and weary to look beyond the dim obscure of their sordid condition, for those whom want and misery have deadened or blinded. It is hard, indeed, to maintain a hopeful spirit or a far-seeing vision in the dens to which the London poor are condemned—places in which no country squire would keep a horse or a sporting dog. Hundreds of well-to-do people catch a glimpse of them every day as they rattle along the railways; wealthy citizens get a glance at them on the North London line as it skirts Shoreditch to take them home to the north-western or the north-eastern suburbs, and they wonder that anybody should live in such places, and wish that there were some means of improvement, and think that there must be something wrong somewhere, and so are whirled on, and comfort themselves with political economy, and hope in some dim way that there may be an adaptation of the back to the burden, which is so clearly the business of Providence that they feel immediately relieved from any personal responsibility.

Well, thank Heaven! there is, in some sort, an adaptation; but not as you think it to be, my prosperous friend. That pale, worn face looking through the smoke from the rickety window, to watch the train flash by, does not reveal to you all that is in the patient, dark-ringed eyes. If in those dilapidated and crowded dwellings some of the inmates were not seers who can, however dimly, penetrate to the soul of things, and peer through the grime and smoke and lowering clouds of this world into a region beyond even your five senses, it would be ill for the prosperous classes of this great city. Will you think of this to-morrow as you travel first class? and then—well, then let feeling be added to your higher sense, and you too will begin to live the life of a seer.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE, LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL seems to be an excellent field for theatrical enterprise. The town can now boast, we believe, some of the best theatres and most enterprising managers to be found anywhere out of London—if even that exception may be made. Among the edifices dedicated to Themis in the commercial capital of England the most important is the new Prince of Wales's Theatre, opened a few weeks ago, and of which the foundation-stone was laid by Mdme. Titiens about the beginning of last year. The theatre—the principal front of which is in Lime-street and is about 64 ft. in height and 84 ft. in width—is an excellent specimen of the Italian style of architecture, treated in a free and pleasing manner. It is built of fire-brick and Scourton stone. The lower story is composed of a series of five arches, having pilasters with carved capitals between them. To the left is the entrance to the carriage-drive, running the entire length of the building, leading to the chief parts of the house; an archway on the right gives entrance to the pit circle, another in the centre being intended for those visitors to the stalls or dress circle who prefer walking to the theatre instead of coming in their carriages. The centre portion of this floor, fronting the street, is designed for shops, to one of which extensive supper-rooms are attached. The lions' heads in the above-named capitals are for ventilation as well as ornament, the mouths being pierced for the former purpose. The lower portion is surmounted by an enriched stringcourse, from which rise pilasters with handsomely-carved capitals. These pilasters inclose five large circular-headed windows, each 9 ft. wide by 12 ft. 6 in. high, every window being divided by a twisted column, from which spring two small arches, inclosed within a larger one. In the tympanum are carved heads of Shakespeare, Schiller, Molière, Beethoven, and Rossini—emblematically signifying that the building will be devoted both to drama and music. The entablature is of a rich and ornate character, containing panels in the frieze which serve as windows. The cornice is supported by carved modillions, and the whole is surmounted by a perforated and enriched balustrade, which serves to hide the roof in some measure, although it rises to an unusual height, in consequence of its immense span.

The interior is most conveniently arranged. As parties alight from the carriages they enter a roomy apartment, warmed by a stove and handsomely furnished and decorated, which is intended for a waiting and conversation room. From this room a staircase, 10 ft. wide, covered with a costly carpet, leads, by a superb ante-room, to the dress-circle. The decorations of this fine room are particularly rich. Ladies' rooms open from it, and by two large folding-doors the circle is entered. From this entrance-room also a short flight of steps on each side leads to that part of the house commonly known as the pit, but which here is entirely occupied by commodious arm-chairs, called stalls. It is one of the peculiarities of this theatre that the pit, or that part to which the public will be admitted at pit prices, is over the dress circle, and is, in fact, an unusually large upper circle. In this upper or pit circle the seats are cushioned, and each seat is separated from the next by an iron arm. Above all is a lofty gallery, and on the same level the slips, an elegant arcade which contributes much to the ensemble. The fronts of the upper circle and gallery are panelled in blue satin tufted with gold stars, the panels being separated by artistically modelled female figures holding festoons. The front of the dress-circle is not panelled, but is richly gilt, and toned by a skilful admixture of red and black. The upholstery is maroon coloured. The ceiling is divided into sections round the orifice from which the massive chandelier hangs, and is painted in appropriate designs, which, however, are, on the whole, too heavy for the delicate ornamentation of the other parts of the house. A shaft on each side of the theatre receives the





AN IMPERIAL SHOOTING-PARTY AT FONTAINEBLEAU: THE LUNCHEON.

heated air driven through ventilators by the cold air from the stage, and, being carried upwards, the shafts converge above the chandelier. This is a new arrangement for ventilation, and there will be some curiosity to know if it prove a success. The stage is very large, and is fitted with everything that the great demands of the modern drama require and that mechanical skill can supply. This has been done by Mr. Drummond, of the Manchester Prince's Theatre, under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Edward Salomons, of Manchester and Liverpool. Two or three points deserve special notice. As the stage is always upon an incline, the tendency to fall forward, especially when long cuts in the floor are opened for rising scenes, has to be counteracted by locking the beams with iron bars. The inconvenience of this locking and unlocking has been avoided in this instance by a very simple arrangement. The usually upright beams in the cellar, which support the stage, are not upright, but have a slight leaning the reverse way to the inclination of the stage. Consequently, before they can move forward they must describe the segment of a circle, and, as it is impossible for them to become higher than they are, the stage is, therefore, perfectly secure. Again, the wings, or side scenes, are

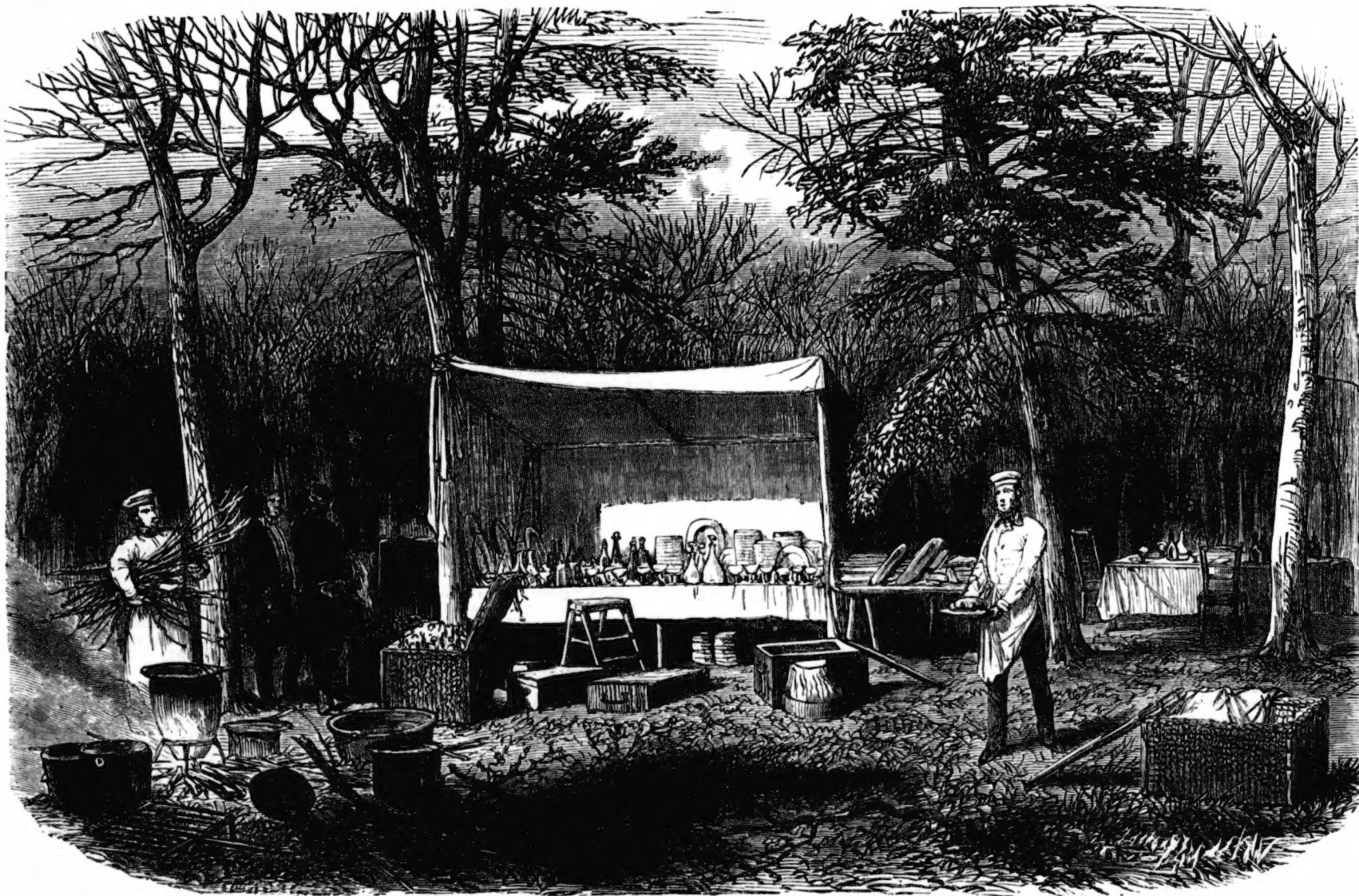
worked upon an ingenious plan. Each wing is attached to a jointed wooden band—a series of wood blocks attached to canvas on the inner side, but forming a level floor with the stage when the scene is drawn back and passing beneath as the wing is pushed forward. The third novelty is with the footlights, which are not visible from any part of the house. They are inclosed in a metal box lined with enamelled iron, and fitted apparently below the level of the stage, which suddenly slopes about a foot from the lights. The burners are alternately high and low, that their light may be reflected to the scenery above and upon the floor. When required, there is an apparatus for throwing red, green, and other coloured lights on the stage by a sort of cylindrical movement of coloured glass over the footlights, so that the old system of red or green fire in transformation and other scenes is entirely done away with. This is a plan suggested by Messrs. Defries and Co., of London, who were the contractors for the chandelier, footlights, and lamps.

Above the scene dock, parallel with Coal-street, is the scene-painter's room, 47 ft. long and 15½ ft. wide, well lighted by day and capable of being brilliantly illuminated at night. The room contains two working frames, large enough to paint a cloth 40 ft.

by 25 ft., which can be lowered or elevated in order to suit the artist in performing his work.

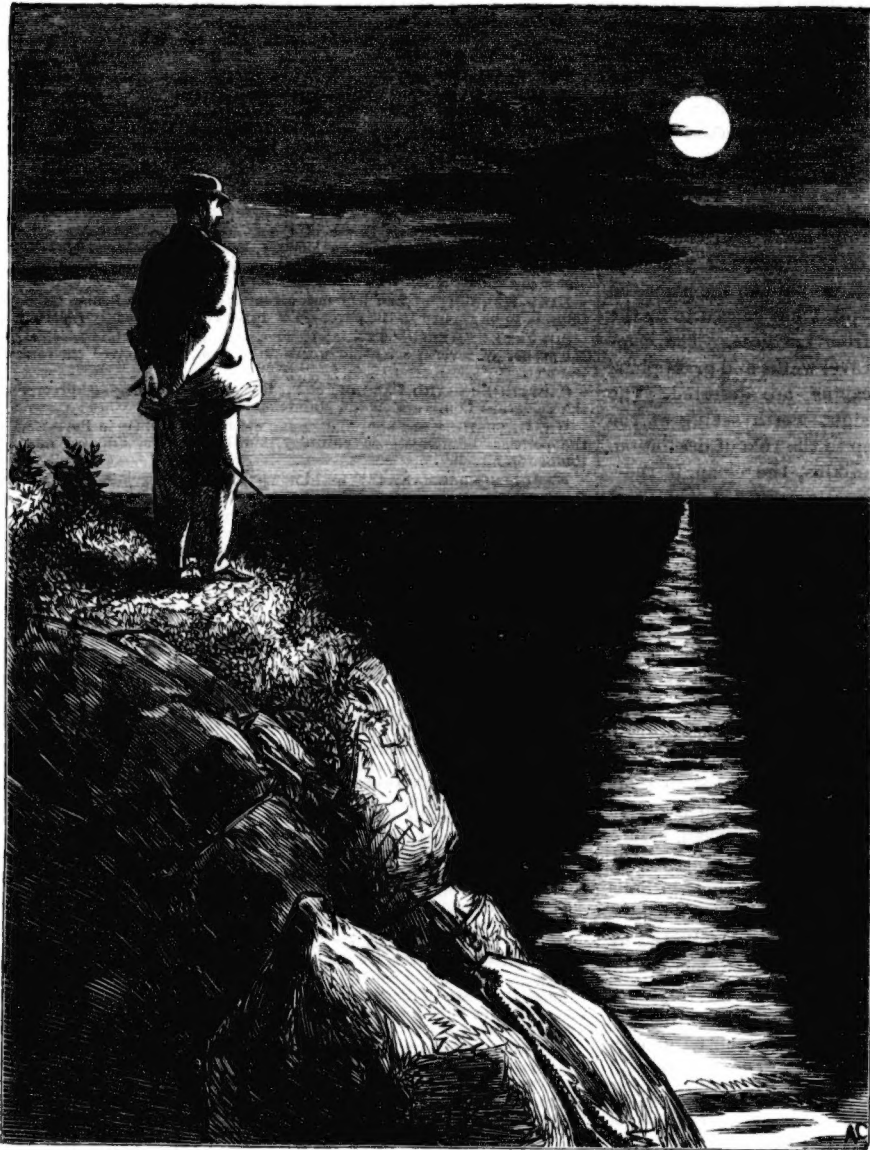
Under the stage, facing Pndsey-street, is the treasury and the board-room for the directors of the company. Below these again are the rooms for gasmen and carpenters, and provision has also been made for a boiler and engine, as the architect hopes to be able to work the stage machinery by steam-power.

On a level with the stage, and looking into Coal-street, are the green-room, the lessee's room, and the dressing-room for the leading "star" (which was tenanted for the first time by Mdile. Titiens). Above these are three tiers of dressing-rooms for the actors and actresses, all comfortably fitted up and furnished, besides other conveniences. The property-room is immediately above the first tier and has direct communication with the lower story by means of a hoist. The wardrobe-room is situated behind the gallery, and, by the same means as that employed in the property-room, the dresses will be conveyed to the several dressing-rooms. All the rooms for the use of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the theatre are furnished in good taste; the manager's room and green-room are handsomely decorated, and with the luxuriousness of a drawing-room.



CUISINE AT FONTAINEBLEAU.





THE SENSES: SEEING.—(DRAWN BY MISS ADELAIDE CLAXTON.)



THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE, LIVERPOOL.—(E. SALOMONS, ESQ., ARCHITECT.)



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1867.

## EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

THE correspondence between Mr. George Clive, M.P., and the Rev. John Gilvarry, P.P. of Ballycroy, and which Mr. Clive aptly describes as an illustration of "the difficulties of an Irish landlord," is another proof how hard it is to do good in Ireland. Of all the wants of that unhappy country, perhaps education is one the supply of which would most tend to improve the condition of the people, by enabling them to understand in what their troubles really consist, how they have originated, and how they can best be obviated. Without possessing at least the elements of education, men cannot attain to such a degree of intelligence as will enable them to perceive what will further their own real interests, what will contribute to their comfort, and what will counteract the inconveniences and disadvantages under which they labour.

Ignorant people must always be dependent on others for guidance, and as the interests of the guides may not always be, or seem to be, those of the guided, it is likely that the latter may not infrequently be led astray. And this is precisely what continually happens in Ireland. Until 1831-2, when the National School system was organised, the education of Irish children was practically uncared for. Since then, however, there can be no question that immense progress has been made; but difficulties are accumulating on all hands, of which the course pursued by Mr. Gilvarry is merely an ordinary instance. The clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, are eager to have the control of all the schools in the country; priests and parsons are alike jealous of the influence exercised by their rivals; and, agreed on nothing else, they are at one in obstructing the work of the national schoolmaster. Fierce denunciations of what is absurdly called "Godless education" are uttered by the leaders of each sect, and are echoed, without reflection, by minor partisans. Mr. Gilvarry, in opposing Mr. Clive's schools, does but obey the orders of his ecclesiastical superiors. He got his orders from his Bishop, who got his from a higher authority, and so the system acts on and on, in quite as arbitrary, objectionable, and irresponsible a way as do trades unions, about the doings of which we have heard so much lately. The result, unhappily, is that, as far as clerical influence extends, the youth of the country are left to grow up but partially armed for the combat of life, when they might easily be fully accoutred; and that while priests and parsons squabble about who shall teach, the teacher's work is left undone. Oh! that the clergy of Ireland now were imbued with the spirit which animated the late Catholic Archbishop Murray and the Protestant Archbishop Whately; and then neither parish priests nor parish parsons would act in the way Mr. Gilvarry has felt constrained to do, evidently, as it seems to us, against his better nature.

As for the cry against "Godless education," it is about as sensible to say that the schoolmaster who teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic without inculcating religious dogmas, is endangering the souls of his scholars, as that the master who teaches his apprentice a trade, or the professor of law, or physic, or engineering, or any other science, who imparts a knowledge of his special art, without also lecturing on theology, is guilty of giving unhallowed instruction. This the clergy ought to understand perfectly well, or they are not fitted for the functions they pretend to discharge. Religious instruction is *their* business; and if they would attend to that, and leave the schoolmaster to impart the rudiments of secular education, the interests of all parties would be served and no one's well-being be endangered. Till we have a more enlightened body of clergy, however, we suppose we shall continue to experience such difficulties as those which beset the Messrs. Clive in their educational projects in Ireland; and have the mortification to find that the greatest obstacles to education are the prejudices and sectarian squabbles of those whose special mission in life is to "teach the people."

## GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

THOSE who were wont—as most Englishmen were—to pride themselves upon the fact that so magnificent a palace as that at Greenwich had been set aside by the nation as an asylum for her worn-out, maimed, and disabled ocean warriors, must look upon the present aspect of that institution with feelings

of considerable sadness, if not of deep humiliation. The visitor to Greenwich was wont to encounter in every part of the town the one-legged, one-armed, one-eyed, somehow-or-other maimed, and yet always cheery old heroes, who had bravely upborne their country's flag in "battle and in breeze" all the world over; now a figure clothed in the familiar blue uniform and three-cornered hat is a sight as rare almost as "roses in December." Within the precincts of the hospital itself the veterans met you at every turn; now you may walk all round the establishment and count the number of the pensioners you see on the fingers of your two hands. At least we did so on a visit we paid to the place the other day. In fact, Greenwich Hospital has ceased to be the home of the British tar retired from business. The comfortable seats in the grounds, the gravel walks and grass plots, the spacious corridors and neat cabins, are deserted. The dining-hall, which used to be a sight worth seeing at the prandial hour, is apparently given up to the rule of desolation. The wooden platters, the tin pannikins, the clean, if rude, spoons and knives and forks, the neatly-arranged tables and forms, the prim, expectant figures of the "old salts" themselves, are, we believe, witnessed in that hall no longer. The tables and forms alone remain, and they lie piled upon each other in idleness and seeming confusion. In short, the glory has departed from Greenwich.

But all this change, though somewhat disheartening, is not in itself to be regretted. Its main elements of sadness arise from the fact that greater changes still have not taken place. The former denizens of Greenwich Hospital—or the great bulk of them, at all events—have had provision made for them in the shape of out-pensions, and now live more to their liking (and, we hope, to their comfort) among their relatives and friends all over the country. We do not, then, mourn that they have gone, since they have gone voluntarily; but we do lament that no one has taken their place—that the halls and hearths of the palace at Greenwich are empty and cold—that the exit of the old pensioners has not been followed by the entrance of those men belonging to the mercantile marine who from sickness or accident require a temporary abiding-place in which they may have their diseases cured and their injuries healed: that, in short, a portion of the Royal Hospital, denuded of its accustomed residents, has not been handed over to the managers of the Dreadnought hospital. The disposal of Greenwich Hospital rests with the Board of Admiralty. There is no immediate prospect of any use being made by that department of the building, the greater part of which, as we have said, is unoccupied; the floating hospital known as the Dreadnought is inadequate to meet the requirements made upon it; an hospital on shore has consequently become necessary; and three Governmental departments have been applied to for aid in the emergency—we are sorry to say, in vain. The Admiralty won't give up a portion of the immense buildings of Greenwich Hospital for the purpose; the Treasury is afraid to set a bad precedent by proposing a grant of public money; and the Board of Trade, while approving—as everyone must approve—the objects and management of the Dreadnought, have no power to interfere. Such is the present state of affairs as regards this most important matter.

The inaction of the Board of Trade and of the Treasury may be excused. But what shall we say of the dog-in-the-manger conduct of our Admiralty officials, who, unable to utilise the magnificent buildings at Greenwich themselves, yet refuse to let others apply them to a useful purpose? The excuse is, that somebody or other has a scheme under consideration for appropriating the hospital to public purposes once more. Well, perhaps somebody somewhere *may* be engaged in the process of incubating such a scheme, which *may* be perfected some time before the advent of the millennium. But why should the premises be left to emptiness and decay meanwhile? Why not let the Dreadnought have the use of the vacant space, or a portion of it—there is far more than is wanted—in the interim, and until the Admiralty scheme, whatever it may be, is matured and ready for putting into execution? The concession might be made subject to the condition that the premises should be vacated when wanted; and in the mean time they would be serving a useful purpose and be none the worse—but all the better—for occupation. To this course, however, it seems the Admiralty will not agree. The Dreadnought must build for themselves, while Greenwich Hospital—to the support of which merchant seamen contributed for many years—stands empty! By way of encouragement and help, the Admiralty have actually agreed to sell to the Dreadnought a piece of land—at a profit of £500! The whole history of this matter is another illustration of the small modicums of wisdom, and generosity, and good sense which distinguish the management of affairs by the Board of Admiralty of Great Britain!

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—There are eighty clerestory windows in that portion of the gallery for machinery in the Paris Exhibition that has been assigned to Great Britain. It has been decided that these windows shall be covered by decorated blinds, and the commissioners have offered a window each to the most important corporations of Great Britain, chambers of commerce, civic companies, and railway companies. The proposal is that every such blind shall bear an appropriate illustration of the manufactures or otherwise peculiar to the town, &c., or be decorated with heraldic devices. The corporations of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bradford, Oldham, and Rochdale have already accepted the invitation, and so have the Stoke Chamber of Commerce, the Mercers' Company, and the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company. The British Executive have determined to fill some of these windows with an interesting series of designs, illustrating the early history of inventions. Saturday, Feb. 2, has been fixed by her Majesty's Commissioners as the last day on which publications brought out in 1866 can be received at the Paris office, South Kensington, for exhibition. It is designed that every publication that has issued from the press in the United Kingdom during the last year shall be shown, as nearly as practicable. The plan promises to be very successful. Nearly all the leading firms in London and Edinburgh have already sent in their publications. More than 3000 volumes have been thus received on loan for this exhibition up to the present time.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY has forwarded, through Major-General T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., a sum of £20 towards a fund now being raised at West Cowes for the relief of the destitute poor.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTPENSIER have received orders to leave Spain, and it is said they will come to England.

THE QUEEN has directed that the Victoria cross may henceforth be conferred on persons serving in the local forces of New Zealand, and the new rule is to apply to similar cases throughout our other colonies and dependencies.

GENERAL MANTEUFFEL has "obtained permission" to retire from the command of the ninth Prussian army corps. Ill-health is given as the reason for this resignation.

THE SPEAKER of the House of Commons will be the guest of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, Feb. 4, and meet the mover and seconder of the Address, and other adherents of the Government in the House of Commons. Covers will be laid for forty.

LADY HERBERT of Lea has not given £10,000 to the Roman Catholic Church, to be applied to the purchase of Prior Park, as recently reported.

SIR JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, who, among other public services, is the author of several scientific works on Ceylon, has received the rank of Baronet.

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN, R.N., is appointed managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

MR. GLADSTONE has been undergoing a course of dinners in Paris: with the political economists on Saturday, the Emperor on Sunday, and M. Rouher on Monday.

M. JULES KLAGMAN, the well-known sculptor, has just died at the Batignolles.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, at Fleetwood, is to be discontinued in September next.

JOSEPH ATWELL, a negro, of Louisville, Kentucky, has taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal Church.

THE ASTRONOMICAL MEDAL this year goes "conjointly" to Professor W. A. Miller and Mr. Huggins, for their spectrum researches.

MRS. CARME, of Nash, Glamorganshire, whose death, at the age of ninety-three, has just been recorded, is stated to be "fifty-ninth in direct male (?) descent from Caractacus!"

AT RENNES the authorities have got up workshops in which persons out of employment are provided with work during bad weather.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD has appropriated £26,000 for carrying out the removal of Middle-row, Holborn.

LORD JOHN MANNERS has put a stop to the draining of the Regent's Park lake, and nothing further will be done, we are told, until Parliament sanctions the expenditure of a sufficient sum of money to level and concrete the bottom.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TREATY OF COMMERCE between Austria and Italy are likely soon to begin. Austria has named her representative.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL is shortly to be enlarged, the Marquis of Westminster having given a plot of ground, the site of part of Tattersall's stables and betting-room, for that purpose.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS are thriving at St. Petersburg. They have ceased to lie about spirits, and are simply practising as conjurers.

IN THE CIVIL REGISTRY OF BAR-SUR-AUBE, in France, in 1866, there were inscribed 106 births, 106 deaths, and 106 marriages.

THE PATRONAGE at the disposal of the Earl of Derby's Government through the death of the Marquis of Exeter includes two lord lieutenancies (those of Northamptonshire and Rutland), a Garter, and the post of Treasurer to the Household.

GENERAL SWEENEY has been restored to the rank of Brevet Colonel in the United States regular army, and has joined his regiment in Georgia. He promises to have nothing more to do with Fenianism.

THE FENIAN TRIALS HAVE BEEN RESUMED AT TORONTO, on the 11th inst., when one prisoner was sentenced to be hanged and another acquitted.

GENERAL GRANT has purchased his father-in-law's homestead, ten miles from St. Louis, for 26,000 dollars, as a final residence for himself and family.

THE HERMIT LUCAS, of Redcoats-green, Herts, the hero of Mr. Dickens's "Tom Tiddler's Ground," was found nearly frozen to death during the late severe weather. The police had to make a forcible entrance into the house in order to rescue the poor creature from his self-imposed state of wretchedness.

A MEASURE will be brought forward by the Government early in the ensuing Session, in order to place not only the existing gas and water companies, but all new companies, on certain conditions, under the authority of the Board of Works.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS OF BELGIUM, a few days since, seized a man, horse, and cart, engaged in an ingenious method of smuggling. On a small horse a larger skin had been artfully adapted, and the intervening space stuffed with tobacco.

THE HON. ADMIRAL DUNCAN, M.P., at his recent half-yearly rent audit of the Sutton-on-the-Forest and Huby estates, made a second return to his tenantry in respect of their losses from the cattle plague, previous to the Act of Parliament coming into operation. This return makes up half the losses sustained by his tenants.

THREE CANDIDATES are in the field for Lord Burghley's seat in North Northamptonshire—Mr. F. Vernon in the Liberal, Viscount Sandon in the Liberal-Conservative, and Mr. Sackville Stopford in the Conservative interest.

LORD ELCHO, M.P., on Saturday afternoon last, at the request of the miners of Mid-Lothian, delivered an address of considerable length on the law of master and servant, and other topics relating to the social welfare of the mining population, to a crowded meeting in the large Caledonian Exchange of Dalkeith.

A SWIMMING-MATCH ACROSS THE CHANNEL is said to be one of the novelties promised during the Paris Exhibition. [A somewhat foolhardy undertaking, we should fancy. The parties concerned should bear in mind the experiences of Leander, Lieutenant Aikenside, and Byron on the Hellespont—two of whom were drowned, and the third, as he tells us, got the ague.]

THE SENIOR WRANGLERSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE has again been won by a Scotchman, Mr. Charles Niven, of Trinity College, a native of Peterhead, who was educated at the Aberdeen University. It will be remembered that the honour was carried off last year by a Scotchman. The second wrangler is also a Trinity man.

THE aggregate amount of calls made by the Cornwall and Devon mines from 1862 to 1866 amounted to £1,828,427; the dividends during the same period amounted to £751,713. The year 1864 stands foremost in the list of calls for upwards of £400,000, and during that year the dividends reached £174,907. Last year the calls were £331,881, and the dividends £90,596.

THE COUNTESS OF DEVON died on Sunday, of bronchitis, at Powderham Castle, near Exeter. Her Ladyship was the seventh daughter of the first Earl Fortescue, and aunt to the present Earl. She was married, in 1830, to Earl Devon, then Lord Courtenay; and at her death she was sixty-five years of age. Her Ladyship, who is deeply lamented by a large circle, leaves a son and daughter—Lord Courtenay, M.P. for Exeter, and Lady Agnes Elizabeth Courtenay.

THE THAW, which in London only made our streets a little muddier than usual, has had much more serious consequences in the country. The North Riding of Yorkshire, for instance, has been suffering from one of the heaviest floods on record. A great deal of damage has been done.

SPROUTLEY GRANGE, a farmhouse, near Hull, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Mr. Robinson, who had resided there forty-eight years, and who was nearly eighty years of age, his wife and two daughters, several men and two maid servants, were the occupants. All escaped but Mr. and Mrs. Robinson; upon which their youngest daughter returned, if possible, to save them. She had reached their bed-room, but could not return, and all three were suffocated. The young lady was engaged to be married in a short time.

THE PEOPLE OF ROCHDALE on Wednesday night took upon themselves to refute the calumnies which have been uttered against Mr. Bright. A densely crowded meeting was held in the Theatre Royal, and an address was presented to the hon. gentleman in which the respect of his townsmen for his public and private character found expression. Mr. Bright was present, and acknowledged the address in a powerful speech.

THE SOLICITORS' LIFE-BOAT.—On Monday last some interesting harbour trials took place, in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, with a fine life-boat, the cost of which has been presented to the National Life-boat Institution by the solicitors and proctors of England through F. Ouvry, Esq., and W. M. Wilkinson, Esq. The boat is 33 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and rows ten oars, double banked. The usual valuable properties of self-righting, self-ejecting water, stability, &c., characteristic of the life-boats of the institution, were fully and satisfactorily shown on the occasion. The life-boat is to be stationed at Winchelsea, on the coast of Sussex. Three other life-boats were also tried on the occasion. Two of the life-boats were 34 ft. long, and are magnificent boats. One of them was the gift to the institution of James Ashbury, Esq., and is named the John Ashbury, after his late father. It is to be stationed at Portmadoc. The second boat was presented to the institution by a lady, giving the initials "E. P. S.," and is to be stationed at Barmouth. The third boat, which is of the same size as the usual boats of the institution, is named the City of Dublin, the cost of the boat having been raised in that city through the benevolent exertions of Thomas Edmondson, Esq., and others. This boat is about to be sent to Courtmacsherry, on the Irish coast.



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

NONE of our politicians of any authority, or even sagacity, doubt now that the policy of the Conservative Government is to shirk Reform—at least, for a Session; and then, what pleases Heaven! In what way this will be attempted—whether the Government will be silent altogether on the subject, or whether they will propose a Royal Commission, or move a set of abstract resolutions—cannot be confidently foreseen; but certainly, in some way, Reform, if possible, is to be shirked. And the Conservatives, in the main, I think, are of opinion that this policy will succeed. They are in a minority, they know; but then there are the dwellers in the Cave. These, it is said, will to a man support the Government; and, in addition to the Adullamites, it is expected that a good many old Whigs, "frightened by Mr. Bright's speeches and Mr. Gladstone's Radical tendencies," will lend their aid; and, with these allies, the Government hopes to keep its ground. This is, as far as I can learn, the prevailing feeling in the Conservative ranks. I suspect, though, that here, as in so many cases, "the wish is father to the thought." The Government cannot be silent. This I hold to be absolutely certain. I have no doubt that Reform will be mentioned in the Queen's Speech. The Royal Commission policy, though held in favour by men on both sides of the House, would, I venture to say, fail. The House of Commons will not delegate to the Crown the power to inquire into its constitution. The plan of moving abstract resolutions is more likely, I think, to be adopted; and whether that succeed or fail will depend very much upon the nature of the resolutions. Somehow, however, we may be quite sure an early stand-up fight may be expected. And now, as to those allies which are to save the Government. The Adullamites alone, were they to vote to a man with Disraeli, would be scarcely sufficient to pull the Government through. It might with this help get a very small majority, but a small majority would be a defeat. And, as to the Whig auxiliaries, "frightened by Bright and Gladstone," they are imaginary. Let the old party flag be fairly raised, and Brand sound his tocsin, and the Liberals, with the exception of the Cave people—and, I have no doubt, many of them—will rally round their banner as naturally as steel filings fly to a magnet. This story of rebellious Whigs is not a new one. It is always whispered about when a fight is coming on; but it seldom comes to anything. I entertain strong doubts that the Adullamites will be found in the Conservative lobby. A dissolution is imminent; and, with the fear of the hustings before their eyes, they will hardly be likely openly to play the Conservative game. There is another reason why, as it seems to me, the Conservative Government must go; a reason which has scarcely been mentioned in the papers. I mean their weakness in debating power. They have lost Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Cairns, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and Mr. Whiteside. These are their losses. Their gain is nil, except, some may say, Mr. Lowe. But of him they must not be too confident. Depend upon it, he has not cast in his lot with the Conservatives yet. I should not be at all surprised to see Mr. Lowe follow a much more moderate course than that which he took last year. At all events, he never can belong to the Conservative party. On all questions but this Reform question he is one of the most radical reformers in the House. But, it may be said, what matter?—talking never wins votes. This, however, is a vulgar error. Talking often does win votes—wins votes at times directly; but, in these party fights, oftener indirectly. There are in the House, as there are everywhere, a good many weak, unsteady, wavering people; and these men, though we can hardly say that they are convinced by the speeches which they hear, do yet, when there comes to be a general impression that the strength in the debate is all with one party, gravitate to that party, especially if, on the whole, they are politically inclined to it. On the whole, then, I cannot but think that the Conservative Government is very shaky. "It must fall," said a gentleman of no mean authority and of great experience. "It is divided in itself; it is in a minority; it is weak in debating power. Unless the laws of nature are reversed, it must fall to pieces."

In 1835 the expenses of the English Navy were £4,245,723. In 1865 the vote amounted to £10,152,905. Look on this picture and then on that! And yet I am not aware that we have added since 1835 one square mile to our territory except in India. On the other hand, we have given up the Ionian Islands. The increase from 1835 to 1865, just thirty years, is £5,907,182; and yet Sir John Pakington, like another Oliver Twist, is asking for more! Can we wonder that Disraeli buttons up his pockets with astonishment at the First Lord's impudence, as men say he does; and yet, what is poor Sir John to do? Where will his reputation be if he cannot build more ships than his predecessor did? In the eyes of his Conservative supporters he covered himself with glory by his denunciations of the tardiness of the Whig Board of Admiralty, and the said Conservative supporters expected great things when they saw Sir John at the head of the Admiralty. "Now we shall have the English Navy as it ought to be—the first in the world." And no doubt Sir John meant all he said, and at once proceeded to fulfil his promises. He drew out a splendid list of ships to be built (by-the-by, this list somehow got out and was printed in the *Army and Navy Gazette*; how it got wind nobody knows, but there was an awful row about it at Whitehall), a most imposing array indeed; and if it were as easy to build ships as it is to project them on paper, Sir John would have satisfied the most credulous alarmist about invasion that we have in the House. But you cannot build a single boat without money; and when Sir John sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the cash he got the miserable answer, "No effects." "Borrow, then, upon the next vote." Not a doit. And so all Sir John's towering ambition to be the re-creator of the Navy vanished like a dream, and the magnificent programme which he had drawn out became waste paper. There will be some trifling addition to the Navy Estimates, but not much. In short, we are to go on building ships much as we have done for some years past, neither faster nor slower, and much the same sort of ships. And so Sir John's tenure of office will not be a remarkable epoch in naval matters. How, then, will Sir John get out of all his splendid promises? Well, I think I can see a Providential opening. It is very likely that before the time for the Budget Sir John and his friends will be out, and the Duke of Somerset and Gladstone will be in; and then all will be right, because Sir John can throw the blame upon them, and he can take credit for his intentions.

Meanwhile his Grace the Duke of Somerset has been writing a defence of his administration at the Admiralty, which is said to be very able, trenchant, and successful. This is shortly to be published, and I mean, by hook or by crook, to get an early copy, for I have a strong conviction, having heard all that has been said against the Duke's administration, that there is something to be said on the other side; and if this be so, the Duke is the man to say it, and say it well, for no one denies that he is a man of great ability; and every one who knows him must be quite sure that we shall have the truth. In the House of Lords the Duke of Somerset had not much opportunity to defend his government, and in the Commons Lord Clarence Paget, his chief secretary, damaged the Admiralty rather than defended it.

Her Gracious Majesty, by going into the House of Lords privately, instead of marching in state through the Royal Gallery as formerly, annually disappoints 800 of her subjects, who used to get tickets for seats there, and gives a vast deal of trouble to the Lord Chamberlain and his officials, for, failing to get into the Royal Gallery, the disappointed applicants want to obtain places inside the House, which, of course, is impossible. One would have thought that, if her Majesty can face the peers and peeresses inside the House, she might encounter the eyes of the visitors in the Royal Gallery. Well, perhaps she will next year, and so I will say no more about it. Attempts will be made to prevent the pressure upon Mr. Speaker in his progress to the Lords. A barrier is erected at the beginning of the Lords' corridor, and some new police arrangements have been made.

We every now and then hear a mighty flourish of trumpets about the formation or proceedings of an "Operative Conservative Association" in this or that place, the note occasionally changing to a pean about the "enthusiasm" displayed at an "operative Conservative

banquet," on which occasions our friends of the Conservative press greatly felicitate themselves on the "existence and spread of Constitutional principles" among working men. Such a "banquet" took place at Durham the other day, and has been duly chronicled and crowed over. Now, it strikes me that either "banquet" is too grand a word by which to describe the gustatory gatherings of working men, or that, if "banquet" be the right phrase, then somebody besides "operatives"—handworkers—must "pay the piper"—that is, somebody provides the "feed," and the "operatives" eat it out of pure love for "Constitutional principles." Let these points pass, however. What I wish particularly to remark just now is, that if Conservatism exists and is spreading among the operative classes, then said Conservative operatives are exceedingly ill-used by the party whom they apparently delight to—loady. Why should the Conservative party so pertinaciously exclude their adherents in the operative ranks from the suffrage? And why deny themselves the increase of strength which the votes of the "operative Conservatives" would give? Oh! gentlemen Conservative scribblers, ye require a little more of the "cunning of the serpent" in your day and generation. It may be that those whose ordinary share of blessings is but scant, are justified in making the most of such scraps as do occasionally fall to their lot; but still, people should be consistent with themselves—the "operative Conservatives" should either have justice done to their great merits, by being received within the pale of the Constitution, or their existence should not be so loudly vaunted.

I see that in the last Number of your Paper you print an extract from the new Roman Catholic organ, the *Westminster Gazette*. May I call your attention to an article in the issue of the same journal for Saturday last, in which, under cover of a complaint as to unfairness with which the writer's "discussion of abstract principles" has been treated in certain quarters, an effort is made to explain away the intolerant doctrines enunciated by him? I hope I shall not be amenable to a charge of lacking "judicial calmness" or of entertaining a desire to "dash out," even "metaphorically, the brains of the daring speculative inquirer," in quoting and commenting upon the following sentence from the leading article of last Saturday's *Westminster Gazette*. "Where religious unity exists," says the writer, "there it is a duty which the State, the executor of the Divine laws, owes to God to preserve such unity unbroken; but when, unhappily, such unity no longer exists, then full and perfect and ungrudging toleration is the only rule which a Christian State can rightly adopt." That sentence contains the gist of the whole article; and it contains also several gratuitous assumptions, logical inconsistencies, and unmeaning statements. What is "religious unity"? and where does it now, or did it ever, exist? Not in Rome, as the writer alleges; for there are people there who are not in religious unity with the Pope. What constitutes a breach of "religious unity"? and when should the State step in to preserve it? On "abstract principles," unity must be presumed to be perfect till there is dissent; and one dissentient in a community breaks the unity and shuts out the action of the State. So this writer's rule of duty for the State can never be applicable. Then—still reasoning on "abstract principles"—where is the writer's warrant for assuming that the State is the "executor of the Divine laws"? We know that there are Divine laws which the State has no power whatever to execute; and, reasoning by analogy, we may infer that the State—that is, men in their collective civil and political character—have nothing to do with "the Divine laws," save to obey them in their own persons and according to their own lights, and leave all other men to do the same. Then, how is "the State" to know, "on abstract principles," what the Divine laws are? The State, as I have said, means men; and if men are competent to judge in their collective capacity, they must be competent in their individual capacity also. The mass has no virtue or wisdom that may not be found in its units. If all may judge, so may each; and as no two men free to think ever do think exactly alike, so "religious unity," in a perfect and abstract sense, never can exist, and consequently cannot be preserved unbroken. It is no answer to this to say, as, deserting his original position, the *Westminster Gazette* writer does, that in Rome the law prohibits and in Austria restricts liberty of worship, because the right of the State to make such a law is precisely the point in dispute. These, however, are not matters of "abstract principles"; they are—unfortunately, as I think—very decidedly concrete facts, and really prove nothing except their own existence. But, leaving "abstract principles," and admitting, for the sake of argument, that religious unity may exist, and that it is the duty of the State to "preserve such unity unbroken," it logically follows that it is the duty of the State to restore such unity when it "no longer exists." What it is our duty to preserve, it must be our duty to restore—if we can; at all events, we are bound to make the effort. So our friend of the *Westminster Gazette* is at once illogical and inconsistent with himself, ay, and with the practice of his Church too. To restore so-called "religious unity" when broken, has been the aim of the Roman Catholic Church throughout her whole career—from the days of John Huss, of Prague, downwards, at least. I need not cite more instances than the massacres in Bohemia and of Saint Bartholomew in France; the persecution of the Albigenses and Waldenses, the fires of Smithfield, and the use she made of the Inquisition whenever and wherever it could be brought to bear. In this course the Church of Rome was thoroughly consistent and logical, though cruel and unjust; and would pursue the same policy again did opportunity offer. Toleration, however, is convenient to her just now in England, and so her champions advocate it—still reserving, however, on "abstract principles," the right to persecute when a chance occurs.

Sir E. Landseer's lions, having been placed in their positions at the Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square, were uncovered on Thursday. I have not yet had time to form an opinion on their merits, or to hear the opinions of others; but I am heartily rejoiced that a stock subject of complaint and would-be funniment—so far as Sir Edwin's delay with his leonine productions is concerned—has been taken away from cockney scribblers. Were the "Brompton boilers" and M. F. Tupper but out of recollection, we should be delivered, surely, from the infliction of innumerable rather flat jokes.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is again so felicitous in its illustrations that one is almost tempted to neglect the letterpress. Yet "A Week in a French Country House" is admirable reading; and a poem, "Orpheus," by Mr. G. A. Simcox, is very good. The "Village on the Cliff" is, I suppose, concluded; and I am sorry for it. This last portion of the story is very beautiful; and the whole number of the magazine is good.

*Temple Bar* is very unequal. It contains some very entertaining matter, however; and one somewhat striking paper, "Maurice Craven's Madness"—it is very natural, and yet novel. In "Gup" Florence Marryatt is amusing, as she always is. But the magazine is not satisfactory, somehow; it wants definiteness of character—alas, the common fault of magazines!

*Belgravia*—Miss Braddon's *Belgravia*—is of the same family; but it has the advantage of good illustrations: none of the magazines have better. The paper on "Private Theatricals" is one that I can sincerely recommend. The poetry need not be spoken of at all. The "Belgravian Prose Ballad" ("Honey-moonshire") is again good of the sort, though the sort is not what I very much love. But, on the whole, this is an amusing magazine, and very spiritedly edited.

*London Society* is rich in clever illustrations. Some barbarian writes an article about "Breakfast," in which he says it is not a nice social meal, and that people ought to breakfast in their own rooms. Miss M. E. Edwards in her pretty drawings is treading rather close upon the heels of Mr. Du Maurier. She is a very sweet and natural artist.

A pleasant word is due to the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*. In one important respect it is greatly improved. I mean, the type is larger. Smallness of type is a great fault in a periodical intended for ladies, who often have their eyes temporarily weakened by the cares of maternity: bad nights with babies, and the like.

Of the *St. James's Magazine* it is always difficult to speak, because there is seldom anything in it to talk about! This time, however, there are two very readable articles in it, "Life in a North German Chateau," and "American Boarding-Houses;" and "W. B." contributes a nice, thoughtful article on Mr. Buchanan's "Scandinavian Ballads."

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

One of the most curious of the many curious phenomena that characterise things theatrical is the gradual but never-ending change that, year after year, takes place in the matter of popular taste. A "revival" is seldom successful, even if the interval during which the resuscitated piece has remained buried in the manager's library is but two or three years. The piece is intrinsically no worse, and the taste of theatre-goers is probably no better, than on the date of its first production; but an insensible metamorphosis has, in the mean time, taken place in the popular idea of what a piece should be, and consequently the revival is generally a failure. The *OLYMPIC* has two pieces in its bill which were immensely popular in their day, but which are simply endured by the audiences of 1867. "London Assurance" was produced for the first time about thirty years since, and "A Romantic Idea" about seventeen years ago; and at those dates they were accepted as models of what pieces of their respective classes should be. That they are both works of great merit no intelligent person who has seen them can for one moment doubt; but they are utterly at variance with the accepted ideas of modern comedy and modern burlesque, and their success, although probably sufficiently great to remunerate the management of the *Olympic* for their production, is wholly out of proportion to their traditional merits. "A Romantic Idea" has not been played in London, I believe, since its first production at the Lyceum Theatre; and, as it is therefore quite unfamiliar to the modern school of playgoers, I may be permitted to mention, for their information, that the principal portion of the piece consists of a dream which Hans Skelter (Mr. Charles Mathews) dreamt in the haunted ruin of a Rheinish castle. Hans Skelter, travelling in search of the romantic, determines to pass the night among the ruins of the Castle of Spectresheim, in spite of the warning of the inhabitants of a neighbouring village. He goes to sleep in the ruin, and then dreams that it is restored to its original completeness, and tenanted by a German Baron, his faithless wife, a mysterious page, a jester, and a lovely ward of the Baron. The Baron claims Hans Skelter as his long-lost son, by a former wife, and the Countess falls in love with him. He falls in love with Bertha, who is loved by the mysterious page, and the result of this complicated state of things is that he has to fight a duel with the page and kill him, that the beautiful ward stabs herself in a fit of remorse, that the Countess poisons her husband for love of Hans Skelter, and that she eventually commits suicide on discovering that her love is not reciprocated. Hans then awakes, and behold, it is a dream! The piece is conceived in the spirit of true burlesque; but it is a burlesque of a form of melodrama which was common seventeen years ago, but which exists now on the boards of very minor provincial theatres only. Mr. Charles Mathews played his original part, Hans Skelter, with the youthful vivacity of a man of five-and-twenty. Mrs. Charles Mathews was powerfully melodramatic as the Countess, spicing the part with just a sufficiency of exaggeration, and no more. Mr. Addison's Count was an excellent caricature of the melodramatic "heavy father" of twenty years ago. Mr. D. Murray Mr. Vincent, and Miss Farran played the minor parts of the page, the jester, and the ward with excellent judgment. The piece has all the advantage which is to be derived from capital acting and excellent scenery, but its reception was far from enthusiastic.

Mr. Robertson's original drama, "Shadowtree Shaft," is to be produced, on Wednesday next, at the PRINCESS'S. A comic drama by the same author will probably be produced at the ST. JAMES'S at Easter.

I hear that a performance will shortly take place at DRURY LANE for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Mr. Henry Webb, who died suddenly a few weeks since. Most of the London companies will contribute to the success of the representation. I understand that Mr. William Brough, whose powers as a dramatist have been of late monopolised by provincial theatres, is to write the next burlesque for the STRAND. Mr. Brough has more of the Planché element in his composition than any other burlesque-writer of the day, and the admirers of refined burlesque may be congratulated upon the fact of his reappearance as a London author. Mr. Burnand is to write the next *OLYMPIC* burlesque.

A STINGY PARISH.—On Sunday, at morning service, the Rev. W. Valentine, M.A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Stepney, and, we believe, the oldest clergyman in the diocese of London, after giving out a text from Isaiah, said it was announced to the congregation twice on the previous Sunday that a collection would be made on the following Sunday to defray the church expenses. He was, therefore, not surprised at the scanty attendance of his parishioners. It had always been so, and was anything but creditable to his flock. If there had been no collection there would have been a larger attendance, and in spite of the bad weather. The treasurer, or rather the person who paid the bills, had advanced £30 more than he had received, and more bills were coming in. The collections were always insufficient, and he had never seen any gold in the plate except his own. The wealthy who had acquired riches and kept shops in the parish lived in the country, and contributed nothing to the church, to the schools, which educated 700 children and would soon educate 1400, or to the numerous charities in operation in the parish. They were principally supported by people at a distance. He was sure that those who had prospered in the parish, and who had neglected their duty to their church and to their poorer neighbours, would not always prosper. The collection, after the rev. Incumbent's sermon, amounted to £4 14s. 10d., which included his own guinea. In the evening, after a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Roe, the Curate, and with double the congregation of the morning, the collection was £2 12s. 4d., including 10s. from the Curate. The churchwardens of St. Thomas's, who have no funds, and have never been intrusted with any, have called upon the treasurer to increase the insurance on the church from £1000 to £3600, and he has expressed his regret that he is totally unable to do so. It was opened about twenty-eight years ago, and cost £6000.

THE PROPOSED REFORM LEAGUE DEMONSTRATION.—The adjourned meeting of the delegates from the branches of the Reform League, and from the trade, benefit, and temperance societies, was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Sussex Hotel, Bonville-street, Fleet-street—Mr. Edmond Beales in the chair—for the purpose of receiving a report from the executive committee on the programme for the day's proceedings. The chairman read the programme as proposed by the committee as follows:—London was to be divided into five districts, as follows: No. 1. All societies in the west, west-central, and central districts to assemble in Trafalgar-square. No. 2. Those in the south, south-western, and south-eastern in the Birdcage-walk, St. James's Park. No. 3. Those in the north, north-eastern, and north-western in Leicester-square. No. 4. Those in the east and east central in Russell-square. No. 5. Composed entirely of the Temperance Societies, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The whole of the societies to be at their respective district places of meeting at one o'clock, and the first division, or Trafalgar-square district, to leave that place precisely at half-past one o'clock, en route for the Agricultural Hall, the other divisions falling in the ranks in their due order. The route is to be as follows:—Trafalgar-square, Pall-mall, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, Regent-street, Oxford-street, Portland-place, Park-crescent, Euston-road, Pentonville-hill, Islington-road, Agricultural Hall. The procession from Trafalgar-square will be preceded by carriages containing the deputations from the Northern Reform Union, the Irish, Scottish, and provincial branches of the Reform League, the Northern Reform League, and the Working Men's Association, each deputation being accompanied by the banner of its society. Provision is made for those bodies who have signified their intention of coming into London by railway to assemble in St. James's-square, and to join the first division as it passes along Pall-mall. The meeting at the Agricultural Hall is to commence at six o'clock, and accommodation will be provided in the hall and amphitheatre for 20,000 persons, and in the galleries for 12,000. The admission to the hall is to be by ticket, charged 10s., 6s., 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. The speeches are to be made from one platform only. At the suggestion of several of the trades' delegates, who desired that their respective trades should march in one compact body, it was arranged that each trade might assemble in whatever locality it pleased, provided it proceeded, when formed, to one or other of the districts above named. On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Bann, the programme as recommended by the committee was unanimously adopted. Colonel Dickson was appointed as marshal of the procession, and Messrs. Bradlaugh and B. Langley as deputy-m Marshals. It was also resolved that the president of the League prepare an address for presentation to Mr. Gladstone, M.P., and that it be read to the delegates for adoption at their next meeting.



### THE NEW PREMISES FOR THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

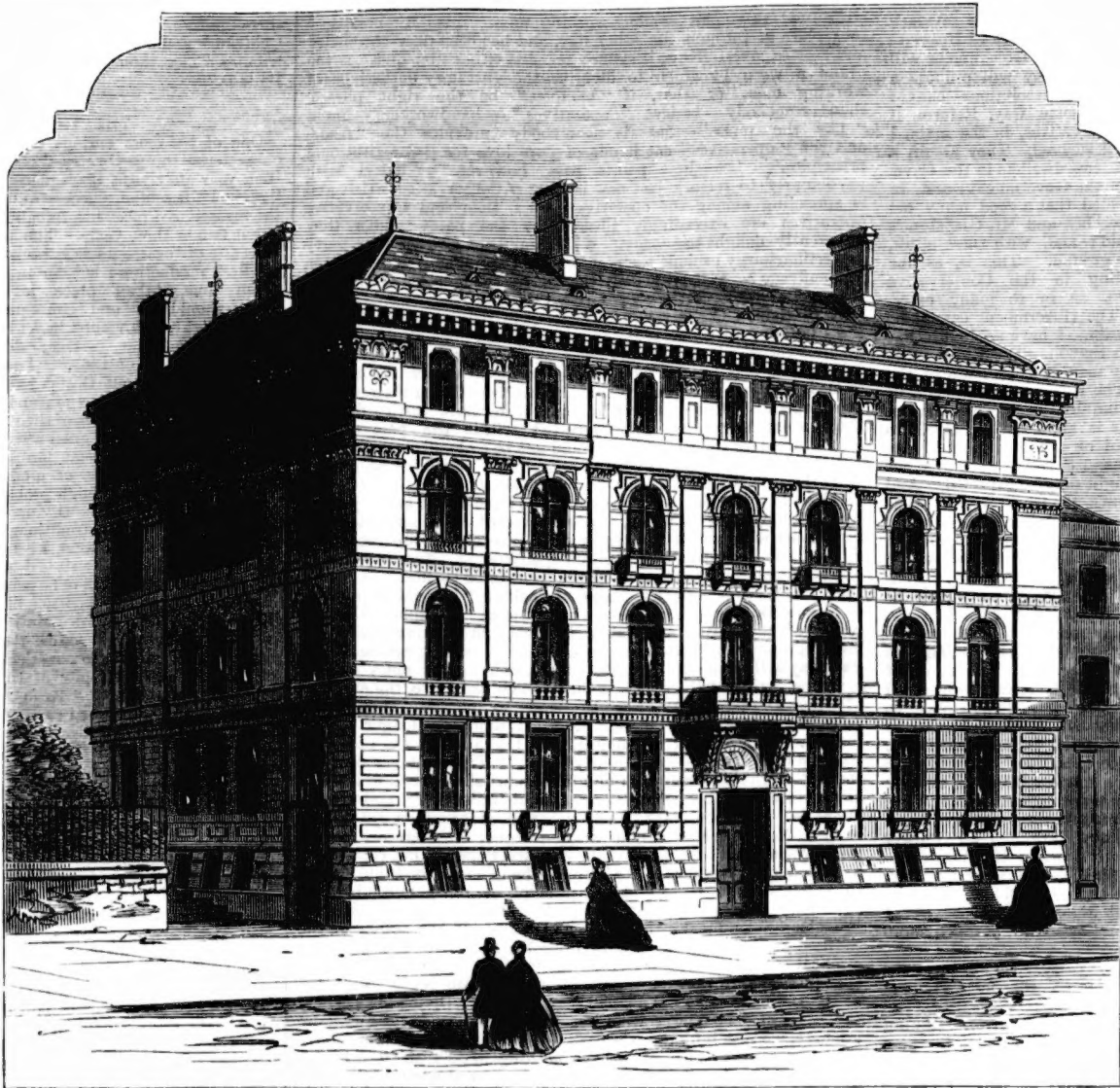
THE British and Foreign Bible Society have for many years occupied premises in Earl-street, Blackfriars; but, these premises being required for the new street from Chatham-place to the Mansion House, the society decided upon erecting for themselves a suitable building, upon a site purchased from the Metropolitan Board of Works, situate behind Doctors'-commons and to the west of the Probate Court, in Great Knight-rider-street. The new building, of which we this week give an illustration, was commenced last spring; but the foundations presenting some difficulties it was not until June 11 that the foundation-stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with considerable ceremony. The south front (which will face the new street) and the west front (that next the church) are of Portland stone, with a massive basement of grey Scotch granite; the other fronts are of brick, and the roof is covered with green slates. The western side of the building will contain an open dépôt for the public sale of bibles, committee-rooms, offices for the various officers of the society, living-rooms, &c., and the eastern side will be devoted to the warehouse portion of the business.

In the course of digging for the foundations of the new building, a fine bed of gravel was discovered running across the site, which is rather an unusual circumstance so near the river. What appeared to have been a moat, with the remains of a wooden bridge and some trifling articles of antiquity, were also found; but nothing of any importance, considering the past history and varied fortunes of the neighbourhood. At the foot of Addle-hill, in the immediate vicinity, stood the ancient fortress of Baynard's Castle. The Earls of Berkeley had a house between the site of the Bible Society's new house and Thames-street. A little to the northward was the King's Wardrobe, which gives its name to the church hard by; and in a narrow alley out of Wardrobe-terrace was the house bought by Shakspeare of

Henry Walker, to which the mortgage deed in the Guildhall library, bearing the poet's signature, refers. These are some of the associations connected with this part of old London which will shortly

be effaced by the construction of the new street.

The contract for building the Bible Society's new premises was taken by Messrs. Rider, at a sum a little under £30,000; but this does not include all the expenditure involved in their erection. The building was designed by, and the works are now being carried out under the superintendence of, Mr. Edward P'Anson, F.G.S., of Laurence Pountney-hill.

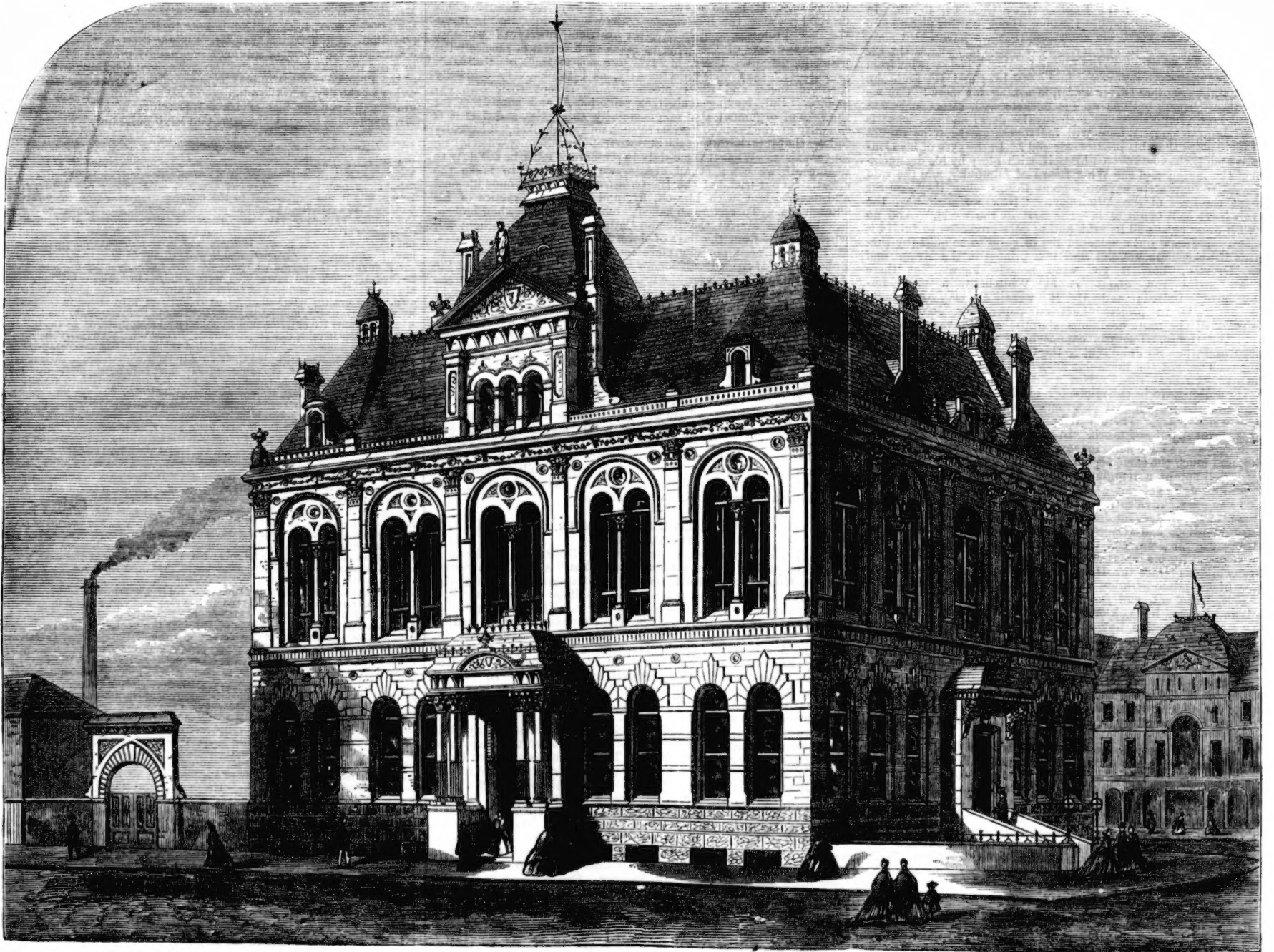


THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S NEW PREMISES, GREAT KNIGHTRIDER-STREET, DOCTORS'-COMMONS.  
(EDWARD P'ANSON, ESQ., ARCHITECT.)

### NEW TOWNHALL, PENDLETON.

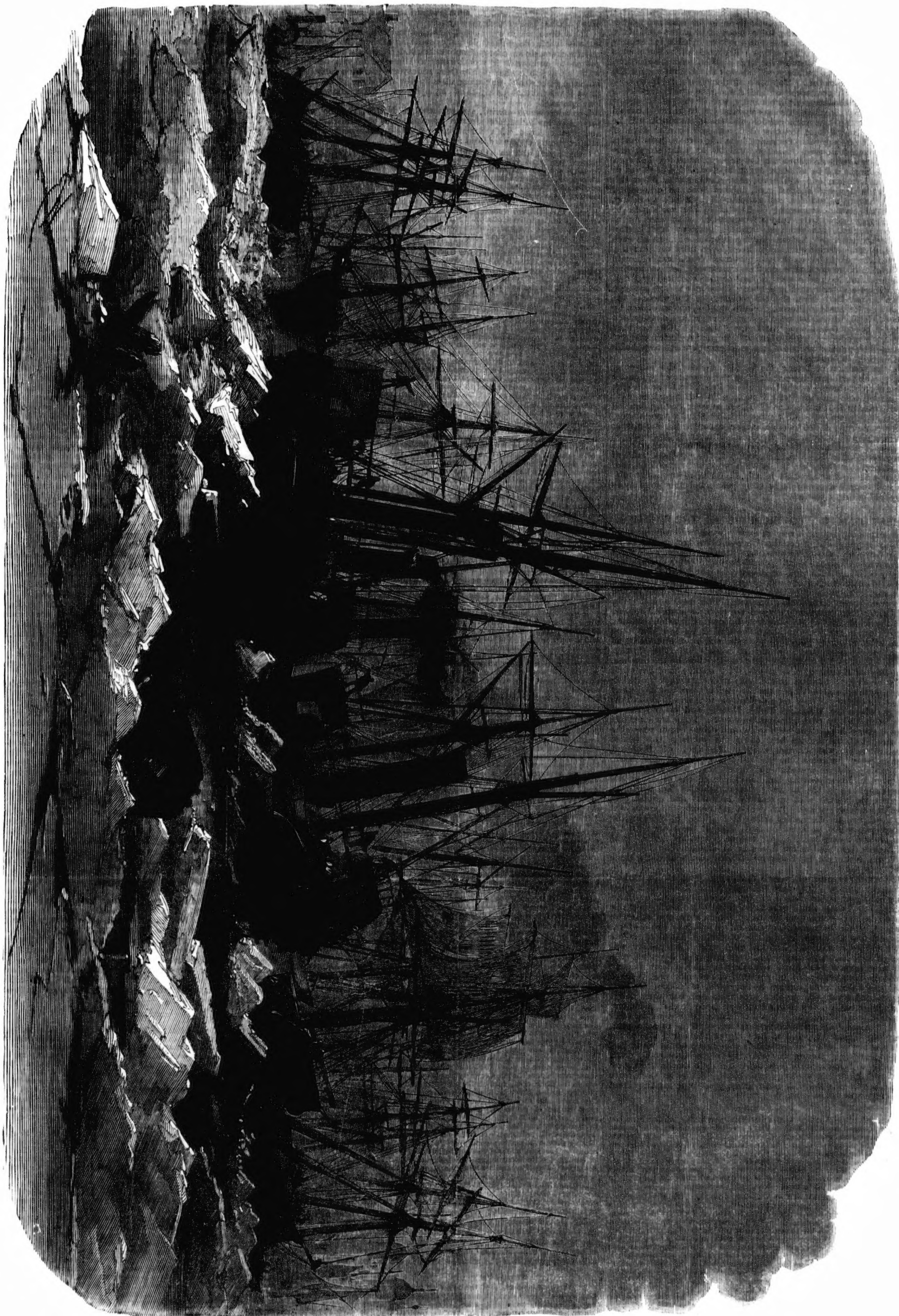
THIS building, which is now rapidly approaching completion, is erected on a plot of land situated at the corner of Broughton-road and Broad-street, with the principal front in Broughton-road, looking to the church. The building contains, on the ground floor, the various committee-rooms and offices, for the transaction of district business, including the police department, the principal entrance being from Broughton-road, with another entrance in the Broad-street front, and both communicating with corridors leading to the grand staircase. These corridors will be paved with encaustic tiles, and the walls will be lined to a height of 4 ft., forming a dado of the same material.

The principal staircase is approached through a colonnade of arches carried on red Mansfield shafts, with richly-carved capitals; this colonnade supports the landing above leading into the large assembly-room. The staircase is constructed with a centre flight, and continues right and left. The ceiling is divided into panels, having a rich cornice with centre flowers, and pendants for sunlights. The staircase is lighted by a large semicircular-headed window, which it is suggested by the architect should be filled with medallions, having the arms blazoned in coloured glass of the principal corporate towns of the county, the centre compartment having a figure of the Queen, in full regal costume, as "Lady of the Duchesse of Lancaster," the Royal arms and supporters blazoned above. On the first floor the principal apartment is the Assembly-



NEW TOWNHALL, PENDLETON, SALFORD.—(ALFRED DARBYSHIRE, ESQ., ARCHITECT.)





DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING IN THE THAMES ON THE BREAKING UP OF THE LATE FROST.



room, 85 ft. by 39 ft. 6 in., and having a clear height of 30 ft. The ceiling will be richly panelled, and under each beam-end will be an elaborate bracket, coming down on to the wall. At the Broad-street end a movable platform will be constructed, and a wood dado will run round the room, all the woodwork being stained and varnished. Near the platform is the ante-room for performers, lecturers, &c. Then follow the retiring-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and the staircase leading to the second floor at the back of the building, containing four large spare rooms, suitable for supper-rooms, refreshment rooms, or offices. The whole of the basement is cellared, in which are situated the large kitchen, heating apparatus, lavatories, &c. The building will also contain a dwelling for the use of the hall-keeper. The style of the design is Italian, or rather a French treatment of the Italian, the most remarkable feature being the assembly-room story, with its row of handsome circular-headed windows, divided by pilasters, with richly-carved caps supporting the main cornice, the frieze of which will be elaborately carved with festoons of flowers and circular discs of polished Aberdeen granite. Springing from this cornice, in the centre of the Broughton-road elevation, will be an attic story, surmounted by a pediment containing the corporate arms, &c. The apex of the pediment will be crowned by an allegorical figure carved in stone; and the acroteria will have vases, also in stone. Over this pediment will rise a domical roof, finished with an ornamental cornice, having a lead flat, and surmounted by a balcony railing, and metal corona supporting a flagstaff. The roofs will be pitched high, and have turrets surmounted with cresting at the four angles. The principal entrance doorway and portico will be an important feature, having coupled columns on each side, and cornice with circular pediment over, filled with carving. The building is faced on its two principal fronts entirely with polished Yorkshire stone. The sculpture and carving, being somewhat fresh in feeling, have been well and satisfactorily executed by Mr. T. Gregory and assistants, of Manchester. The edifice is from a design by Mr. Alfred Darbishire, and the contract for the whole of the works is in the hands of Messrs. Cochran and Co., and was taken by them at £9245, which, by various improvements, has already been exceeded, the total cost being rather more than £10,000; and they bid fair to produce a work which will redound to their credit and enhance their position as one of the most extensive and respectable building firms in Manchester.

On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone the Mayor of Salford, who performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of his civic brethren—for the township of Pendleton forms the core of Salford borough—said that Pendleton in 1801 contained 3611 inhabitants; in 1831 it contained 8455, the number having doubled in thirty-one years. In 1861 Pendleton had trebled its population, it then containing 20,900 inhabitants, or, including the sub-district now incorporated with it, 25,448. Great, however, as had been the increase of inhabitants, the increase in the value of property had been greater still. There was no account of the assessable value of the property in 1801, but in 1831 the property assessable to poor rates was £16,542, and in 1861 it was £107,308. Thus the population had increased sevenfold in sixty years, and the property as many fold in thirty years.

#### GREAT DAMAGE TO SHIPPING IN THE THAMES.

AN extraordinary and very alarming scene was witnessed on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, on the Thames below London Bridge by the ice carrying away the whole of the tiers of shipping and large steamers moored on the north side of the river. Great damage was done by collision, and several small craft were sunk with their crews, who were either crushed to death among the ice or perished from drowning. The fields of ice that had been accumulating for several days were most formidable; for two hours before and after high water they completely covered the river; and to all appearance the whole fleet of shipping from London Bridge to Greenwich seemed fast in the ice. At about five o'clock on the 23rd (two hours ebb) the mass began to separate, and soon afterwards an alarm was raised that the tier of vessels off the Custom House, known as Yarmouth Tier, had broken adrift by the pressure. The City of Hamburg steamer was lying outside, and her chain cables were the first to go; immediately after she dragged with her two or three schooners lying in the tier, each of them breaking away from their cables. These soon drifted on to the next tier off the Tower, where the Waterloo, Berlin, Moselle, and other steamers were moored, along with four coasting vessels. For a few moments there appeared hopes that their cables and chains would resist the pressure; but, as the ice bore down, the whole of this tier of large steamers was carried away. The City of Hamburg steamer was fortunate enough to escape out of the crash, for, having steam up, she got under way and shot across the river to Horselydown; but the whole of the other vessels were swept down the stream by great fields of ice, which, as it struck the vessels, shot up over the bulwarks and almost bore them down under water. The excitement among the crews was very great, and the destruction among the shipping by collision and falling spars could be heard on both sides of the river. All the steamers and vessels lying in the various tiers on the north side of the Thames from the Custom House to the Tunnel Pier, including the Tower, Newcastle, St. Katherine's, Dublin, &c., shared the same fate.

The exact number of vessels that were lying at the various tiers is not known. They were fortunately not numerous, a great many having, it is understood, put into dock to escape injury from the ice; but of those which were forced from their moorings not one escaped damage—some were dismantled, others stove and otherwise damaged, while the remainder were driven ashore. Some of the steamers floated down in the ice as far as Deptford before they could be extricated. But the most serious destruction was among the lighters and barges that were moored in Joyce's Roads. Here were several loaded with valuable merchandise from ships in the docks for warehousing in premises at the waterside. One of these was laden with property to the extent of £3000. As they were carried away the ice shot over them and bore them down. Several were sunk. Numerous efforts were made to save them, and watermen were offered large sums of money to put off in their boats; but the danger was too great for any of them to attempt it. Every vessel that happened to be lying on the north side of the river was carried away, while the tiers of shipping on the south side escaped entirely. During the following night some small craft, barges, and lighters, were seen down the river among the ice, off Blackwall, apparently with no one on board. A similar occurrence to this happened in the river some fifteen years ago, but the extent of damage was not so great.

**SUPERSTITION.**—A remnant of superstition came to light at Southampton last week, when a sailor lad on board a collier was brought before the magistrates on a charge of theft. To find out the theft, the mate and others on board the vessel had resorted to the ancient ordeal of bible and key, and this formed the only evidence they had to offer. They had, it seems, swung a bible attached to a key with a piece of yarn, the key being placed on the first chapter of Ruth. While the bible was turning, several suspected names were repeated, and on the mention of the prisoner's name the book fell to the floor. The Bench, of course, discharged the prisoner.

**THE RAILWAY SMOKE NUISANCE.**—Mr. Farnall, C.B., the Poor-Law Inspector for Yorkshire, has called the attention of the Doncaster guardians to the intolerable nuisance arising to the inmates and officers of the workhouse in that town by the smoke emitted from locomotives upon the Great Northern Railway, which passes within a few yards of that institution. Mr. Farnall paid his first official visit to the workhouse a few days ago, and he noticed the great quantity of smoke produced by the locomotive engines; and he has since pointed out the same to the guardians, and recommends, from this and other causes, that a workhouse should be provided in another locality. The guardians, at their last meeting, acknowledged the great annoyance arising from the smoke produced on the railway, and the clerk was directed to communicate with the company, so that the evil might be diminished. Should this communication be unattended with practical result, it is probable that the local board of health will take proceedings against the company. The complaints made of the excessive whistling on the line has led to an order which prohibits engine-drivers from whistling to attract the attention of the signalmen before the time for the departure of the trains.

#### MR. BRIGHT, M.P., AND HIS WORKPEOPLE.

ON the evening of Friday, Jan. 25, a meeting of about 1200 of the workpeople of Messrs. John Bright and Brothers was held in the public hall at Rochdale, to present to the hon. member for Birmingham an address expressive of "their entire sympathy with, and sincere respect for, him under the malignant slanders which had been urged against him as their employer."

The address, which was moved, seconded, and supported by working men in Mr. Bright's employ, after speaking of the attacks on his private character as base and unfounded, said he had always endeavoured to improve their moral, social, and intellectual well-being; while as a public character his best endeavours had been made to raise the great wealth-producing class to the full right of citizenship; it prayed that his life as an employer and statesman might be long spared.

The address was carried, and presented to Mr. Bright, who was present by invitation, accompanied by expressions of warm affection and great cheering. Mr. Bright, in the course of his speech, which was frequently applauded, said:—

I thank you, with an overflowing heart, for the kindness which has induced you to call and to form this meeting to-night, and for the most friendly and generous sentiments which you have uttered through the address which has just been presented to me, and which I accept with a gratification that I find no words properly to describe and express. This meeting is one of an unusual and noteworthy character. I am not sure that on any former occasion in this district, or in this country, there has been a meeting like it, where a thousand persons, men and women, assisting in or employed in the business of a particular firm, have felt it their duty to meet for the purpose of contradicting and overthrowing countless slanders uttered against that firm, and chiefly against one member of it, with a view to damage his political influence. We are met for the purpose, further, of expressing our confidence in and our friendship for each other. About ten days ago a deputation from your body—the chairman was one of the deputation—called upon me to inform me that on the previous day a meeting had been held of persons in our employ who were anxious to make some public demonstration of the feeling with regard to recent statements; and they asked, on behalf of that meeting, if I would come to a meeting like this to receive an address which they were wishful to present to me. I thanked them for their kind intention, but told them that I thought nobody whose opinion was worth anything could believe those statements, and that we could all, I thought, very easily outlive these slanders. But although in speaking to the deputation I rather discouraged their idea and purpose, still I am bound to say, on considering it further, I believe you have done well to hold this meeting, not as bearing altogether upon my position with regard to it as concerning your own; for, rely upon it, the slanders that were uttered against me had the effect in some degree of reaching and damaging you. Clearly, if it were true that we were the oppressors of those who lived near us, and to whom weekly we paid wages, you were the oppressed, for there can't be the one class without the other. If we were tyrants and unjust, clearly you were slaves and the victims of injustice; and if we were devoid of conscience, you were proved to be devoid of independence; and that you suffered and tolerated injustice from which you could not escape, and which you had not even the courage to resent. You know—every man and woman in this assembly knows—every honourable man in Rochdale knows—that there is not a shadow or a shade of foundation for the charges that have been made against me. To those who live in this neighbourhood, even, I should say, to a large portion of my countrymen, judging either from my life at home or my public career, they might have found a sufficient answer to those charges. Now, I ask you, my friends, this question, because it is worth your while to consider, "Why all these slanders against us and against me?" There are 500 firms in this country whose business is carried on, who employ great numbers of people, many far more than we do, who have their transactions of every kind, who may have occasionally little or great differences with their workmen; but of all these 500 499 are left untouched, and we and I alone am assailed by these men. Whence come these charges and these slanders? They come, as you know, openly and chiefly from obscure men in the Tory ranks. Occasionally you have heard of them from some obscure man, who by accident or party has been raised for a few months into the position of a Minister of the Crown. Our assailants, if you examine the matter for a moment, you will find are the monopolists of political power in the country, and the base creatures who for selfish purposes are found crawling about them. What is my crime here? That I have resisted this monopoly of power—that since the first hour that I stepped upon a public platform and took part in political questions I have pleaded for the rights of the millions of the people of this country. All I ask is that you may be heard in the hall where it is said the representatives of the people are accustomed to assemble. I do not ask that you may change laws or overthrow institutions; but I ask that you may be heard, and that, when Parliament meets, Session after Session, as it will meet the week after next, your great class, the most numerous and the most indispensable of all to the country, shall not be absolutely shut out. Now, I say without hesitation that I am sure, without chance of contradiction, that it is mainly because I put in this claim for the people that I have been thus assailed. You know perfectly well that I have been accustomed in all my public life to take an independent course, that I have not been a flatterer of those who are in power; nor have I been a flatterer of that great class on whose behalf I have mainly acted and spoken. I am no flatterer; I have not bent my knee to any class of the community; I have sought to be guided by a higher law than the prejudices or the passions of any section of the people. In this course of independence it may be I have made errors, as other men make errors; for I profess to no kind of infallibility, even on political subjects which I have so much considered. Now, take as a proof of this a question on which those persons to whom I have referred have said a great deal—the question of the Factory Act. You know, many of you, that I was in Parliament twenty years ago, when the Act passed; that I did not feel it my duty on any occasion to support it. That I think a course which many of you, and many of those, your fathers, who are not now here thought wrong. I was against any interference by Parliament with the freedom of labour and of capital. I did not wish to trust a Parliament of landowners with the control and the disposition of labour and capital in this country. I knew by their infamous corn law, which had lasted thirty years, they had confiscated an untold and countless amount of the labour and capital of England, with the view of turning it into the channel of rent for themselves, and therefore I did not like this body of men to meddle with the question. But I rejoice as much as any one of you can rejoice that you now are working ten hours and a half daily, instead of eleven hours and a half, as before. I believe that the establishment of free trade about the time when the Factory Bill passed caused so great an increase of trade and demand for labour that the Factory Bill itself has been made to work with a success that in all probability it would not have met with if these changes to which I have referred had not been made. I think it quite possible—I hope it is certain—that at some period even the time now worked may be to some further extent shortened. My own impression is, that with an economical Government taking much less of taxation from the people, with laws regarding the tenure and the distribution of land in accordance with a true political economy, and with education generally and universally spread among the people, there will be a strong and rational disposition to work a shorter time; that there will be greater care taken of the earnings that are made, and thus that the comfort of families may not be in the least lessened, although the time of labour may be shortened. But, referring to that question of the discussions of the Factory Bill, I venture to say this; and if any one of you will undertake to look back to these discussions you will find that no word escaped my lips that was not friendly to the operative class of this country, and that I was as anxious to defend them as to defend their employers from the exaggerated and calumnious statements of those to whom I was opposed. Now, once more to the question of public life and politics. I am one of those who believe that in a country people can't be happy, cannot have that which is their own, cannot be really free and really growing and improving, unless there be a wise legislation and a just administration of the laws. An unjust law wounds every house in the country; and that most unjust of all laws, the corn law, penetrated every town and every parish, and every village, and every house, and it wounded and injured every man in every house; and a just law, on the contrary, acts with universal influence. It is like the life-giving sun; it is like a fertilising shower, it scatters good everywhere; and there is no district in the country so remote, no family so humble, no occupation so unimportant, that it cannot feel to some degree the influence of a wise and of a just and beneficent law. But still we must never forget this, that laws, monarchs, houses of legislation, powers that be of any kind, cannot do everything for us. There will remain much for us to do ourselves; many duties to perform, and many efforts to make. The foundation of all abundance and comfort is industry. You are, perhaps, about the most industrious people in the world.

Mr. Bright concluded by saying it was not necessary that any people should work harder than the people of England; but he did not think they cultivated the virtue of frugality as those of some other countries. He also impressed upon them, besides saying, to take more pride, like the middle classes, in educating their children.

**STRIKES.**—The report of the board of arbitration of the Nottingham hosiery trade, just issued, states that "the board, having now had six years' experience of the practical working of the system of arbitration as opposed to strikes and lock-outs, is thoroughly convinced that, in a free country, where workmen and capitalists have a perfect right to enter into combinations, the simplest, most humane, and rational method of settling all disputes between employer and employed is arbitration and conciliation."

#### VESTRIES AND NUISANCES.

NOW that "the winter of our discontent" has fully set in, it is desirable that every London householder should know precisely what means he has of compelling local authorities to remove ice and snow from the streets so as to make traffic practicable. A letter appeared in the *Times* a short while ago from Mr. Finlaison, of Lincoln's Inn, stating that within certain parishes the vestries, and within certain others the district boards, were bound to have this removal performed, and were liable to a summary penalty of £5 for each default, recoverable before a magistrate. Encouraged by this, Mr. Bentinck, M.P., and Mr. Percy Doyle, one morning applied to Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Marlborough-street, for a summons against the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, for neglecting to remove the snow. It appears that Mr. Finlaison, in his letter, advised every such applicant to be provided with a copy of the Act, "as he will probably be amazed at the ignorance of the subject displayed by the local Dogberry," Mr. Finlaison being probably of opinion, with Dogberry, that "to be a well-favoured metropolitan magistrate is the gift of fortune, but to write and read comes by nature." Mr. Tyrwhitt, not unnaturally offended at this sneer, inclusive of all the metropolitan magistrates, fired up and retorted that Mr. Finlaison was himself ignorant, since the section on which he relied had been repealed. Mr. Tyrwhitt seems to have considered that the whole affair was "much ado about nothing," since he refused to grant the summons; and we agree with him so far as this, that it is not a very clear point, even for "a man that knows the statutes." Mr. Finlaison disposed of Mr. Tyrwhitt's retort upon him by pointing out that the section supposed to be repealed is virtually re-enacted. He has failed, however, we think, in showing that either that section or any other makes the vestry punishable by summary procedure. Let us see what the Acts say. The Metropolitan Local Management Act of 1855 (18 and 19 Vic., c. 120), by sec. 25, says:—"It shall be lawful for every vestry and district board, and they are hereby required, to appoint and employ a sufficient number of persons, or to contract with any company or persons, for the sweeping and cleansing of the several streets within their parish or district, and for collecting and removing all dirt, ashes, rubbish, ice, snow, and filth, and for the cleansing out . . . sewers and drains in or under houses and places within their parish or district; and such company or persons are hereinafter referred to as scavengers; and such scavengers or their servants shall, on such days and at such hours and in such manner as the vestry or district board shall from time to time appoint, sufficiently execute and perform all such works and duties as they respectively are employed or contract to execute or perform; and if any such company or person fail in any respect properly to execute and perform such works and duties, such company or person shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding £5." If, then, a householder can prove that the vestry or board of his parish or district have contracted with a scavenger, and have appointed a particular day, and hour, and manner for the scavenger to remove the ice and snow, and the scavenger has failed to do so "properly," then a fine of £5 may be inflicted (not upon the vestry or board), but upon the scavenger. There does not appear to be any fine provided for the vestry or board, which either, having contracted with a scavenger, fails to appoint day, hour, and manner for him to do his duty, or which, not having contracted with any scavenger, fails to remove the ice and snow itself. But, says Mr. Finlaison, this omission is only apparent, and is supplied by sec. 65 of the Metropolitan Local Management Amendment Act (25 and 26 Vic., c. 102), which says that the penalties declared by the Act of 1855 "in the case of persons committing the offences mentioned therein are hereby extended and made applicable to all persons causing the commission of any such offences, or by whose order or direction any such offences shall have been committed." Now, says Mr. Finlaison, it is declared by the 125th section of the Act of 1855 to be an "offence" if the scavenger fails to perform properly his duties, and the penalty thereby attached to that offence is extended and made applicable by the later Act to the vestry or board which neglects to order him to perform his duty. We regret exceedingly that we cannot agree in this interpretation, since there is nothing we should desire more than to see the vestry and every other public body fined daily if they daily neglect their duties. The section, observe, only applies to persons "causing the commission" of an offence, or to those "by whose order or direction" the offence is committed. It can hardly be said that if a vestry neglects to give a particular order the vestry "causes the commission," still less that it is "by the order or direction of the vestry." The Act, so far as the vestry is concerned, is one of omission, not commission. There is nothing to prevent the scavenger from removing the ice and snow spontaneously, even if the vestry failed to order him to do so. Of course the matter would be different if it could be shown that the vestry had actually commanded the scavenger to abstain from doing his duty; but we may be sure that this would never be proved. The words "causing the commission" are certainly ambiguous, but it would be a strain against which a superior court would struggle hard to twist them to mean "suffering the commission." Mr. Finlaison argued very pertinently that such an event as the infliction of a penalty upon the vestry or board must have been contemplated by both statutes, since by sec. 234 of the Act of 1855 it was enacted, and by sec. 105 of the Act of 1862, which repealed the former section, it was re-enacted, that "in every case where any board or vestry are liable to any penalty or forfeiture, the whole of such penalty or forfeiture shall go to the informer." The bare contemplation of an event, however, does not equal a distinct enactment that such an event shall occur, especially in penal matters, and we fear that, unless other words give the power, no magistrate would be justified in convicting the vestry. The remedies of indictment and mandamus are probably open to the London householder; but while he thinks about applying them the nuisance is passed away. His best course is to side with the vestry against the scavenger, and to induce the vestry to appoint days, hours, &c., and then to summon the scavenger if he does not remove the snow. If the vestry neglects to appoint a scavenger they should be compelled to do so under sec. 125 of the Act of 1855; but this can only be by a tedious and expensive mandamus. An Act conferring summary powers is much wanted, and is talked of as "coming."—*Law Journal*.

**DEATH OF SIR JOHN SHELLEY, BART.**—Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart. late M.P. for Westminster, expired on Saturday at Maresfield Park, Sussex. He was the eldest son of the sixth Baronet, whom he succeeded in 1852, and was born in 1808. He was educated at the Charterhouse. In 1832 he married Miss Knight, only daughter of the Rev. S. J. Knight, Rector of Welwyn, Herts, and Vicar of Allhallows, Barking. The late Baronet sat for Westminster from July, 1852, to July, 1865. He is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Frederick Shelley, Rector of Beer Ferris, Devon.

**PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P., AND STRIKES.**—A Mr. John Short having addressed a letter to Professor Fawcett on the part of some operatives at the works of the Brighton Railway Company, asking the opinion of the hon. member concerning the question whether England is likely to lose, by foreign competition, various branches of industry, Professor Fawcett has replied. He thinks that Government should not directly interfere, even if we should suffer from foreign competition. The slightest interference would militate against the principle of free trade. If taxation is reduced, as it may be, and ought to be in this country, the burden on capital and labour would be lightened and our industry made more productive. An educated labourer is a much more efficient workman than an ignorant labourer. If, then, the whole nation were educated, the labour of the country would be made much more productive. Professor Fawcett looks hopefully on the industrial future of the country, because he sees unmistakable signs that the relations of employers and employed are destined to be greatly modified and improved. If strikes cannot be prevented, a great danger threatens English industry; for capital and labour, if they have to suffer the loss consequent on strikes, may seek refuge in other countries. It has been proved that strikes can be prevented if employers and employed, instead of having the feelings of antagonists, are bound together by some of the bonds of common pecuniary interest. Several employers have agreed to let their workmen share a certain proportion of the profits realised when those profits exceed a given amount, which represents a fair return to the master for his capital and his labour of superintendence. The workmen, being contented, labour with greater efficiency, strikes and other disputes are prevented, and the business obtains a prosperity it never knew before. Similar happy results will be obtained if workmen are able to subscribe amongst themselves a sufficient amount of capital to carry on a business on their own account upon the principles of co-operation.



**EQUALISATION OF POOR RATES.**—An industrial deputation waited, on Friday week, upon Mr. Gathorne Hardy, President of the Poor-Law Board, in support of important action being taken for the equalisation of the poor rates of the metropolis. There are thirty-nine different unions, and the rates vary from about eightpence in the pound per quarter in some to almost nining in others; and it was urged that the heaviest rates fell upon the parishes least able to bear them. Mr. Hardy said the question had had his attention, and early after the meeting of Parliament he should be ready to express his opinions on the subject, which he admitted was one of the highest importance. The deputation having said that his predecessor, Mr. Villiers, was in favour of the measure, Mr. Hardy replied that he found no evidence in the records of the department to support that assertion; there was nothing to show that any attempts to put such a principle into a form presentable to the House of Commons had ever been made by Mr. Villiers.



### COLONEL CORONEOS, THE CHIEF OF THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

The insurrection in Candia still survives every effort made by the Turkish and Egyptian allies to crush it, and every fresh batch of intelligence, although it may contain much that is unreliable, at least records some advantage gained by the insurgents which is afterwards verified. There can be no doubt of the unflinching bravery of the people who maintain this contest for liberty; and the sympathy of Europe must be with their efforts, although political exigencies prevent any recognition of their claims by the interposition of help from England, France, or Russia, in each of which countries subscriptions have been raised for the sufferers. We are able this week to publish a Portrait of the guiding spirit of this prolonged struggle, to whose determined courage and military ability the success of the insurgents may be mainly attributed.

Colonel Panos Coroneos was born at Constantinople, in 1811, and, in the early part of his career, was for some time an officer in command of the Greek artillery. At the time of the expedition to Syria, in 1860, he obtained permission to serve on the Staff of the French commander in that country. In 1861 he was accused, with the Liberal party, of conspiring against the Government of King Otho, and was imprisoned in the citadel of Nauplia to await the result of the trial. He was then in constant communication with Artemis, Grevas, Zakeityanos, and other patriots, who succeeded in releasing him, and placed him at the head of the insurrection then about to break out at Nauplia. In November, 1861, he was wounded in a sortie against the Royal troops, who were blockading the place; and in the following year the revolution which delivered Greece from the dynasty of Wildesbach found the Colonel again a prisoner in the fortress of Chalcis. He was immediately set at liberty, and placed himself at the head of a committee for organising the National Guard and the Academic Legion of Athens.

Being chief of the advanced party during the Provisional Government, and also Commandant of the National Guard, he was able to defend the liberties of the country, and the independence of the National Assembly, which was menaced by Bulgaria. After holding for some time the position of Minister of War, he resumed his post of Commandant of the National Guard, which he only resigned for the purpose of taking the lead in the present insurrection, when his services were required by the Cretan patriots.

Our other Engraving represents an encampment of insurgents at the foot of Mount Ida, near the town of Spakia. Presuming that the weather has been more mild in the "islands of the blest" than it has with us less-favoured occidentals, the game of insurrection, we fancy, might be made a tolerably pleasant one—provided the supplies were abundant. Living and making war "under the green-wood tree," and with a Greek sky overhead, is not, perhaps, so very disagreeable—when you get used to it; and hence, perhaps, the pertinacity with which the Cretan insurgents have refused to be conquered by the Turks—in Constantinople telegrams, that is to say.

### MADRID AND ITS PEOPLE.

THIS city of Madrid, or Majerit, which from a mere Moorish outpost of Toledo grew to be the capital of Spain in consequence of its high situation suiting the constitution of Charles V., is a wonderful place. There are the same contrasts of dirt and finery, and display and beggary, and luxury and poverty, as characterise most capitals; but here they seem somehow to be intensified. Although the Spanish costume is falling into disuse, and the people are losing many of their distinct national characteristics, there is still enough of the picturesque to make life striking to the visitor, and the photographs of outdoor scenes at Madrid are so sharp and clear



COLONEL CORONEOS, LEADER OF THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

that they are never afterwards forgotten. Perhaps the bright sunlight develops them so strongly that they are warranted not to fade from the tablet of the memory.

Certainly, no one would soon forget the aspect of the Plaza de Toros when the Madrileños are crowding to the bull fight, and the Calle de Alcalá is a scene of wild confusion, as though everybody had heard that somebody else had taken illegal possession of the seats. All the city is there; and the itinerant who was busy plying his calling at the Puerta del Sol yesterday may be seen to-day, just below you, gazing into the arena, and only taking his cigarito from his mouth to shout "Toro! Toro!" when the bull makes an unusually savage onset.

One of these true Madrileños—a fellow who looks like Sancho Panza turned crockery-merchant—is the vender of toilet-ware, china mugs, faulty exers, and those cheap looking-glasses which reflect your visage with the same kind of distortion as may be noticed by regarding your physiognomy in the bowl of a dessert spoon, an amusing occupation here recommended to anyone who is dining alone and without the solace of a newspaper. To attempt to shave by one of these mirrors would be to run the risk of losing a feature or two; but they sell, and probably the merchant, who affects a wonderfully-twisted handkerchief for a head-dress, makes a good thing out of the profits. His principal personal distinction must be allowed to be his feet, which were surely provided for him specially in reference to his business of carrying such brittle wares as those he deals in. To tumble down with such feet would be impossible, and they remind one of that wonderful German toy where a broken-backed acrobat

performs deliberate summersaults down a flight of stairs by the aid of just such a pair of extremities. These strange swathes and sandals are the one remaining relic of the old Moorish rule as regards dress; but with men "on foot," and in the tight trousers or galligaskins of modern Spain, they have a hideously gouty or hospital look.

Scarcely so prosperous in appearance is the chair-mender, although he has advanced to the dignity of boots, and should pick up a fair livelihood amongst the cafés, where those rush-bottomed seats are in constant wear. Wonderful people for rush, and basket, and matwork are the Spaniards; for Spain may be said to be the land of fibre, as far as Europe is concerned; and we have begun to appreciate the value of some of it since the Alfa Esparto, or Spanish grass, has begun to supersede rags for paper-making, though, curiously enough, Spain is the land of rags too.

There are few street shows or street concerts in Madrid, and the amusements are to be found in seeing and being seen, or in watching the progress of the little private dramas that are enacted on the Prado, or the grand promenade. Still, there are wonderful little nooks and corners in the city which are as quaint and queer in the manners and customs of their habitués as the most inveterate flâneur could desire.

One such shady angle recalled to a recent visitor the days of his own youth in London, when the "happy family" was exhibited in front of the National Gallery: for there, in a sort of structure which looked like a cross between a peepshow and a model pagoda, were perched birds of prey, including an imbecile vulture, a dispirited hawk, and an irritable owl, while below them a few moulting pigeons stood under the miniature portico in company with some small birds, whose lives were evidently a burden to them. The whole affair was such a remarkable display as illustrative of the street amusements of Madrid, that it may take a place amongst the sketches already published.

### MR. GOLDWIN SMITH UPON PITT.

MR. SMITH'S third and fourth lectures at Manchester are upon William Pitt. The subject of Monday evening's lecture was that part of the youthful Premier's administration which preceded the war. His policy during this period was shown to be a product of the economical and, in some measure, of the political tendencies of the great European movement which ended in the French Revolution. In religion the movement was almost entirely critical and destructive, though from indifference an advance was made in toleration. Politically the movement pulled down feudalism without building up anything in its place, and it has left European society generally in chaos, from which the nations have sought refuge in democratic despotism, pending the evolution of a sound and permanent order of things. But in jurisprudence and political economy the movement yielded positive results, including all the benefits which the world has reaped from the principles of Adam Smith, whose first powerful disciple was Pitt. The succeeding lecture will show his transformation into the Minister whose monuments remain in £6,000,000 of debt, and other evils, political and social, of which the bitter inheritance has descended to us and will descend to generations to come. The contrast was pointed to by the lecturer as a signal example of the power of circumstances over any but the strongest men. The same change is seen in the lives of Joseph II. and Catherine, and other Reformers in high places, who, when the Revolution came, found that their trade was that of King. It is seen in the English aristocracy, the more intellectual of whom had, like the French aristocracy, been affecting scepticism and Republicanism. On Monday the subject was the happier Pitt, whose monuments are free trade, an improved fiscal system, religious toleration, the first step of colonial emancipation, the abolition of



ENCAMPMENT OF CANDIOTE INSURGENTS AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT IDA, NEAR SPAKIA.



## S T R E E T C H A R A C T E R S O F M A D R I D .

the slave trade, and the condemnation of slavery. His personal character was described in the outset, and the advantages it gave him over his chief rival. As an orator, his father had bequeathed to him of his eloquence not the incommunicable fire, but as much as assiduous culture under a great master could impart. His greatest gift was the power of lofty sarcasm. His speeches contain few memorable words. That fusion of reason in the fire of passion, the attribute of the highest eloquence, is not there. Like his good mother, he was kind to his dependents, and well he might be, for he who laid the burdens on knew what the poor had to bear. Better less almsgiving and more justice. Pitt was an example of home education, with no want of manliness either in mind or character as the result. Unfortunately, his accession to the premiership was tainted by complicity after the fact in the intrigue of George III. and Lord Temple which defeated the India Bill. The measure was framed in good faith, though introduced by the dishonourable coalition of North and Fox. The latter, with all his faults, was a true friend of humanity; let us honour his name for it at a time when contempt for humanity and sympathy with ferocity are cultivated by cowards as a proof of vigour, and lauded by swaggering journalism as a healthy English tone. A cry was raised against the overwhelming patronage that the bill might give to the coalition. It was swelled, of course, by the whole East Indian interest, which, by buying rotten boroughs, had made itself a great Parliamentary power, and was beginning, in the secret counsels of Providence, to avenge by its pestilential influence on English politics the wrongs of the Hindoos. The great standing army, estranged from all ideas of English citizenship, and from all reverence for English liberties, which is now being trained up in India, may perhaps one day carry further the work of retribution, and teach people that they cannot practise rapine in another country even under pretence of propagating Christianity, and under the sanction of the Bishops, without entailing some consequences on their own. Mr. Smith thinks that Pitt's conduct of the famous struggle against the majority opposed to him in the House of Commons, skilful though it was, has been overrated. The Opposition, by their own blunders, made him a present of victory, and their superior numbers were no measure of their real hold on the country. In this party Government of ours, which we take for an ordinance of nature, though it is but an accident of yesterday, everything depends on the existence of a real division of opinion on some important questions. At this time the great questions were out of the way, there was no real division of parties, and a reign of cabal and corruption had naturally ensued. The nation was weary of the continual bandying of power from one set of place-hunters to another. Its heart yearned to the young, and, as it hoped, pure and patriotic son of Chatham. As for the King's desire to govern as well as reign, was he much to be blamed? Our Constitutional Monarchy is a highly artificial arrangement, when we consider that the King is treated even in our addresses to Heaven as though he were the real ruler, and the people his obedient subjects. It originated with a Monarch who was a foreigner, and could not help himself. But George III. found his succession assured, and, hearing a prayer put up every Sunday that he might be enabled to rule well, he might, not unnaturally, conceive that it was part of his duty to rule. The Parliament of that day was not a free



THE BIRD-FANCIER.

Parliament, but an oligarchical, rotten-borough Parliament, and one might have sympathised with the King if he had really intended to override the factions, and put the oligarchy under the feet of a national trustee, promote merit, without regard to connection, in the public services, and govern in the interest of the whole nation. But, if anyone, in his hatred of oligarchy, dreamt of a patriot King, let him awake to the reality. Sooner than a patriot King he will find an oligarchy ready to divest itself of power. The beginning of Pitt's reign was an epoch in our history. There had been no revolution. All the Cabinet were peers except himself, and he was an Earl's son. He had come into power by the personal favour of the King. He could do nothing against the King or his orders. But with these restrictions he wished to rule for the public good. Such a part can scarcely ever be played again. In ordinary times connection and experience must rule. But it is possible that, under certain circumstances, the House of Commons may once more weary and disgust the nation, and that a statesman of high training and known public spirit may once more appeal with success from cabal and faction to the heart of the people. Pitt alone of the party leaders had qualified himself to deal with the commercial and manufacturing interests that were rapidly rising. From "The Wealth of Nations" he drew a talisman of command. From it also he might have learnt, perhaps did learn, that free principles hang together; for Adam Smith is the apostle of democracy as well as of free trade. The Parliamentary Reformer grew very tame in the Minister; but when he came forward as a Parliamentary Reformer at the close of the American War there was great public discontent. He had made the nation contented, and now there was apathy. Yet, had a good measure passed, the Government and the nation alike would have felt a calm confidence in the soundness of their institutions which would have prevented the panic dread of French infection and saved us from the Revolutionary War. Pitt's chief glories were financial, and in recounting them the lecturer made his audience laugh at the expense of Macaulay, who seemed to think that £800,000,000 of debt was "all lilacs and roses," and such a blessing to the country that it might as well be doubled. Adverting to Pitt's measures for Ireland he described the systematic Parliamentary corruption by which that country was ruled, while famine and pestilence reduced its people to the level of beasts in everything except that they had the capacity of suffering as men. "Without a parallel in history" (says the lecturer) "is that agony of seven centuries which has not yet reached its close. But England is the favourite of Heaven, and when she commits oppression it will not recoil on the oppressor." Sinecurism, gross as it was, Pitt did not attempt to reform; perhaps it would have cost him his power. Of one kind of corruption Pitt himself was the prince. He created or promoted to the Peerage 140 peers. If the Peerage of England means to set up a Divine right against the nation, it had better not look into its own annals, for, taking it from the time of Henry VIII. and his minions, there is no group of families in history whose ennoblement has had less to do with honour. The lecturer described as a shameful anomaly the hereditary right to legislate possessed by descendants, even though they may degenerate from the littleness of their sires. To confer peerages and baronetcies for political support was the most potent



THE CROCKERY MERCHANT.



THE CHAIR-SELLER.



of all kinds of corruption when the persons to be corrupted are wealthy men. What will keep a member of Parliament above corruption is not wealth, but honour. Pitt did not patronise men of letters; but a healthy literature needs no fostering but that of freedom. The best patron of literature and science in the world is the people of the United States. Pitt laid a duty on newspapers. Had they been then a great power he would have deserved credit for not tampering with journalists. The anonymous press has done a service to Reform which nothing else could have done; but if its great organs should ever, by patronage or social influence, be made secretly subservient to a dishonest Minister, it would itself become the most potent and terrible of all the engines of corruption. As for the Church, no thought of purifying it as the spiritual organ of the nation seems to have arisen in Pitt's mind. What he thought of the whole matter in that age of scepticism, veiled beneath political conformity, was a mystery. Lord Stanhope had quoted a correspondence between a Bishop and Mr. Pitt on a question of preferment, remarking that no such case could occur now. But may not a political tactician of easy virtue—one to whom any regard for spiritual interests could not be ascribed except in a jest—use bishopric after bishopric to buy the political support of a great religious party as unscrupulously as an electioneering agent could use the common means of corruption to buy the votes of a borough? Can we not in return hear the religious adulation poured forth by Pharisaic lips to a patron whose only title to respect in a religious point of view is that he is not a Pharisee? And if this be so, are we really much better off than in the days of Pitt and Dr. Cornwallis? Pitt had imbibed the spirit of toleration; but, unfortunately, deferred to the Bishops. We maintain a political hierarchy, and must accept the natural results. It does not lie in the mouth of Nonconformists, who have political power in their hands, to rail at the evils of the Establishment; for the blame of those evils, said the lecturer, rests on them. The marvellous thing in the character of the State Bishops is not the illiberality of the many, but the liberality of the few. Warned by these keepers of the State conscience, Pitt's reasoning was founded on the statement with which we are now being made again familiar, that no man has any political rights, and that it rests entirely with the dominant party in the State to dole out to their fellow-citizens just so much of political freedom and justice as they may think compatible with the ascendancy of their own opinions, and with the safety of the political arrangements by which that ascendancy is procured.

### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

We are promised as many as two new operas next season, and both by distinguished composers. One, which is said to be already in rehearsal at Paris, is Verdi's "Don Carlos"—the work with which, if all goes well, the new French Opera is to open. The second is Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet"—now finished, and in the hands of the copyist. The right of playing "Romeo and Juliet" in England has been purchased by Mr. Gye. Whether "Don Carlos" will be presented to the English public at the Royal Italian Opera or at Her Majesty's Theatre has not yet been made known.

At the next Monday Popular Concert the celebrated pianist M<sup>me</sup>. Schumann is to appear. Mr. Arthur Chappell is rich in pianists just now. On Monday last Mr. Charles Hallé was heard. At the Monday Popular Concert of Saturday, Feb. 2 (why should not there be Monday Popular Concerts on Saturdays, when we have *Fortnightly Reviews* coming out once a month?), M<sup>me</sup>. Arabella Goddard performed.

We are indebted to a contemporary for an excellent account of the performance of Mr. Sullivan's "In Memoriam" overture at last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, where it was received with just as much favour as at the Norwich Festival, for which, it may be remembered, it was originally written. This overture, besides being a tribute of affection that does honour to the heart of the young musician, is highly creditable to him as a composer. It shows decided progress, even when viewed in comparison with his last important work, the symphony in E minor. The grave and solemn opening is singularly impressive; the allegro into which it leads, though in parts, perhaps, a little diffuse, is, from first to last, alive with interest; and the *coda* forms one of the most jubilant and imposing of climaxes. The execution of "In Memoriam" was in all respects superior to that at Norwich; not so much because Herr Manns is a better conductor than Mr. Sullivan; or that the orchestra, directed by Herr Manns, is a better orchestra than that which Mr. Benedict usually provides for the Norwich Festival, as because Herr Manns has rehearsals ad libitum at command, and consequently is never compelled to bring forward a new work until he and the nucleus of his Saturday orchestra have become thoroughly acquainted with it. The reception was really enthusiastic, and a loud and unanimous call being raised for the composer, after some delay he came forward, and was cheered heartily from all sides. This is another step in advance for Mr. Sullivan, whose progress will be watched with more and more interest. At the same time, the shadow of Mendelssohn seems still to stand in the way of Mr. Sullivan. There are, however, many doors to the Temple of Fame, and one of them should be carefully chosen near which that fascinating ghost is not to be seen hovering. This concert was also remarkable for an admirable performance of one of Schumann's symphonies—the first in B flat—and for such a rendering of the pianoforte part in Beethoven's concerto in G as is only to be heard when the pianist is M<sup>me</sup>. Arabella Goddard. Mendelssohn had a predilection for this work, which he frequently played in public; and it has been remarked by a true connoisseur that never since Mendelssohn's time has it been so perfectly executed as on Saturday last by M<sup>me</sup>. Arabella Goddard.

The annual series of performances by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir began on Thursday. The subscription series includes four concerts, to which will be added a fifth, consisting of miscellaneous music. The chief feature of this extra concert will be a performance of Mendelssohn's music to "Antigone," for which an orchestra consisting of the best instrumentalists in London and a chorus similarly composed are promised.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF LONDON.

THE Commons' Select Committee of last Session on the local government of the metropolis, though it did not complete its investigation, took evidence upon various topics from persons filling offices which cause them to be well acquainted with the way in which the poor of London live. A member of the Whitechapel Board of Works states that there are in that district 5000 houses in courts, alleys, and small streets, requiring constant supervision; for there is such an indifference to cleanliness that if you make places decent they are soon again in a most filthy condition. Other witnesses say the same; but the medical officer of Newington observes that, as a rule, the accommodation the people have very much determines their character as to cleanliness. Their habits would be better if wretched lodgings did not exercise a degrading influence upon them. The Whitechapel witness declares that there is a certain progress towards better habits observable even in the lowest grade of life. "The other day," he says, "I saw, in a back street, an advertisement by a landlord who had rooms to let in houses of the poorest description, that the supply of water was abundant; a few years ago such a thing would not have been mentioned as commendatory of such premises." But, as things still are, the poor are housed in a manner thoroughly discreditable to the metropolis. Very many of their houses are quite unfit for human habitation; houses in which there can be no thorough ventilation; houses built back to back, or against the dead wall of a towering warehouse; houses in courts that are no thoroughfare, and, perhaps, not above three yards wide. "Sometimes," says the vestry clerk of St. George's, Southwark, "there is no room in the yard for a dustbin, and the people throw into the street what should go into a dustbin, and our scavengers take it away; we get it done as rapidly as we can." When fever breaks out, the sick person, in many instances, will not go to a hospital, and the authorities have no power to compel him to be removed out of the district, nor at all if he has a "proper lodging," with only one family in the room; so he lies there and spreads infectious disease. The clerk of the Rotherhithe local board gives an account of his application for the only remedy open to him, closing premises as unfit for habitation. He says, "I served fifty-seven notices in one street; but, before orders could be obtained from the magistrates, the fever spread throughout the district, and we lost a curate and a relieving officer through it." The power to deal with nuisances is, and perhaps must be, limited. A vestryman of St. George's-in-the-East says:—"There is a large dustyard on a contractor's premises in a very close and confined

district, and we have twice obtained an order from a magistrate for the removal of the refuse, but, when the quantity is 700 or 800 tons, it takes a long time to remove it. It is excessively disagreeable during the time of its removal, and dangerous in hot weather; it ferments, and when moved after being there a long time it is exceedingly offensive. The fact is, this is not a fit place for such an accumulation, but the magistrate did not consider that he could give a prohibitory order limiting the quantity that should remain there in future." The witness added, "It would be better to pay compensation, and get the owner to go elsewhere, than to allow it to continue." There is a vast amount of preventable sickness and preventable waste of life in London. Act after Act is passed, but the remedy is not thorough. The overcrowding increases, and the people poison one another by it. The poorer parishes are weighed down by their rates, and as Mr. Rendle, of Southwark, had to say, the easiest way to avoid expense is not to have inspectors enough, so that the whole truth may not be found out. But a remedy is spoken of by more than one of the witnesses before this Parliamentary Committee. The vestry clerk of St. George's, Southwark, says:—"We have not been able to do much in the removal of inhabitants from houses, because we have really nowhere for them to remove to. Many of the houses in this parish are so built as to be unfit for habitation, and many of the courts are such that they would be injurious to life whether overcrowded or not. There is scarcely any other remedy than pulling the neighbourhood down and reconstructing it. You could not pull down a thousand houses at once without first having others ready to receive the people, but you might pull down a few at a time." The vestry clerk of Rotherhithe can point out seventy or eighty houses there incapable of being made fit for habitation, and in some instances no house ought to be built upon the site." The vestry clerk of St. Martin-in-the-Fields is for power being given to the local authority to compel the owners of houses "almost uninhabitable" to close them or take them down and rebuild them; to live in them brings disease and death, and the occupation of such houses should be stopped. A vestryman of St. Pancras speaks of houses there built in such narrow courts and passages that they never could be wholesome habitations, and he considers it would be for the public good that they should be taken down. Everybody feels that it would be a blessing if such houses were burnt down without injuring anyone. In the case of injury from objectionable manufactures practically almost impossible to be got rid of, the vestry clerk of Bermondsey is of opinion that if such works in that parish could be stopped, the compensation that would be awarded would not be equal to the loss and injury the inhabitants have sustained from them. The low class of house property to which we are referring gets much into the hands of persons of small means; and if for this or other reasons the reconstruction should be undertaken by the authorities, it is argued that the expense should fall upon the metropolis generally, because the peril from these festering plague-spots is proximate to all London, and if the work were done by each parish for itself, there might in a parish be a burden too great for its resources, since under the present system the poorest ratepayers pay the highest rates. But, by some means or other, "if there's a will there's a way."

### MINERAL OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

ON Saturday last some very interesting trials were made at Millwall with a view to show that oil might be efficaciously employed instead of coal in generating steam. A considerable number of gentlemen interested in the subject witnessed the experiments, among whom were Colonel Goodenough, Major Goodenough, R.A.; Captain Blain, Captain Thorpe, Captain Vine Hall, Captain McKillop, R.N.; Mr. A. W. Eastwood, and Mr. A. Barff, patentee. The boiler used on the occasion was far from being suitably arranged for the purpose of the trials; but, notwithstanding some drawbacks, the principle of the project was very favourably illustrated. The material employed was shale oil, of which it is said there is an almost unlimited supply in England, springs of it occurring very frequently in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. The oil was allowed to fall drop by drop upon the red-hot internal surface of a generator fitted up at the mouth of the boiler, and a sufficient interval having been allowed between the drops to permit the surface to recover its red heat, the greater part of the liquid was at once converted into gases identical with some of those ordinarily generated by coal. We do not intend to enter into all the chemical details of the process; but for the proper understanding of the subject, and in order to clear away an apparent difficulty, it is necessary to state that when the gas is brought in contact with a red-hot surface a considerable amount of carbon in a solid state is separated from it, part of which is deposited inside the generator, which it seriously obstructs—the carbon so deposited being so much heat-giving material wasted. This is remedied by the introduction of steam, for the steam consisting of hydrogen and oxygen is decomposed by the red-hot carbon in the generator, the oxygen uniting with the carbon to form carbonic oxide gas, which, being highly combustible, burns in the combustion chamber where the heat is evolved. By calculation, every pound of carbon converted into gas by the action described represents a gain of heat sufficient to convert 11 lb. of boiling water into steam. As we have intimated, the experiments performed on Saturday went to show that mineral oil can be made very effective and useful agents in generating steam. The boiler was supplied with a jet pipe bent, in order that there might be no return, through which the liquid was allowed to flow into the retort. The result was that in three minutes 5 lb. of steam were generated, the rate of evaporation obtained being very high—viz., 22 lb. of water to one of oil, or in a proportion of four to one as compared with ordinary steam coal. If mineral oils can be employed for the purposes specified, and it certainly seems that they can be so used in all marine furnaces except those of vertical tubular boilers, there is no doubt that there are a vast number of reasons in favour of the adoption of the invention. In the first place, the stowage can be so conveniently arranged that two-thirds of the space on board ships now occupied by materials for fuel can be made available for carrying cargo. Though the actual cost of the fuel is greater, weight for weight, than that of coal, still the increased cargo-carrying capacity causes such a diminution in the cost of running a steamer as to leave a large margin for profit. Instead of the vast coal-bunkers now in use, the interspaces of the machinery the vacancies of the engine-room, in fact, any now useless parts of the vessel, might be made suitable for the storage of the liquid. When it is remembered that one ironclad can carry only three or four days' supply of coal, and that ten days' provision of fuel severely tests the capabilities of our most accommodating man-of-war, the prominent merit we have specified of this new project cannot be overrated. Cleanliness of combustion is a second feature which will especially recommend it to commanders both in the naval and merchant services, and the impossibility of any waste occurring—for every drop of liquid is burnt—constitutes another reason why the use of oil should supersede the now entire employment of coal. The proportion of the latter to the aggregate tonnage of vessels is very great, so that in a ship like the *Persia*, of 3500 tons, 1400 are at present devoted to accommodation for fuel; and in ships of her class 85 per cent of the whole working expenses are spent on purchasing fuel and on its attendant incidents. With regard to the comparative cost of oil and coal it may be observed that nothing but the employment of the very best descriptions can make the oil a dearer fuel than coal; and, even granting that it be somewhat more expensive, the value of the gain of cargo space would largely outbalance any difference of cost between even the best quality of mineral oil and ordinary coal. Comparing the prices of the two commodities, the quantities required to be used during a voyage to America, the amount of space necessary for the accommodation of each, the labour to be purchased according as one or the other is employed, it is estimated that a saving of over £3000 would be effected during every passage of a ship like the *Persia* by the adoption of the use of oil. At the present time this subject must be one of unusual interest to officials connected with the Navy, and not less so, probably, to gentlemen interested in the mercantile marine; and though there may be difficulties attendant upon the introduction of the new invention into the services, there is no doubt that it is worthy of careful consideration. The public, too, have a great deal to gain by it, for if the proposed scheme be carried out, passengers by ocean and other steamers will obtain a large addition to their comforts, for the smoke, ashes, and dirt necessarily produced by the use of coals will be no longer causes of annoyance and complaint.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Since the last sitting of Parliament considerable alteration has been made in the House of Lords in order to lessen, as far as practicable, the risk of conflagration. There was a very large accumulation of easily combustible material over the ceiling, which had been employed in making arrangements for certain methods of ventilation long ago condemned as failures, and abandoned accordingly. The numerous openings in the ceiling for the outlet of the vitiated air from the House, the manner in which the woodwork was distributed, and the desiccation of the woodwork in consequence of the ascent of the highly heated products of combustion from the large gas-burners 9 ft. underneath, were conditions obviously most favourable to ignition and rapid combustion; and if, unhappily, fire had broken out in that part of the House, it would have been subdued with great difficulty, in spite of the constant attendance of firemen with all their appliances at hand and in good order. The combustible matter removed consists of seasoned pine, laths, and quartering, and the total weight is not far short of 20 tons. There were 6700 square feet of flooring, an inch thick, with the framed quartering to support it; nearly 2000 square feet of partition, formed of upright quartering, covered on both sides with lath and plaster, and several doors and minor partitions, extending over about 500 square feet. The total surface would thus exceed 9000 square feet of dry wood, of which the greater part was only a few inches above the ceiling. During the recess of 1865 a large quantity of useless, dry, readily inflammable pine wood was taken away from above the ceiling of the House of Commons. Even if fire should occur from above the ceiling of either House, every part is now accessible to the firemen, and would be so fully exposed to the action of the water ejected from the hose that there is every reason to believe it would be speedily extinguished. In both Houses of Parliament the risk of conflagration may now be regarded as very greatly diminished.

### GREAT FIRE AT YOKOHAMA.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Yokohama, Japan, on the 26th of November last, of which an eye-witness gives the following account:—

"I was on board her Majesty's steam-ship *Princess Royal* at nine a.m. on Monday last, Nov. 26, when a large fire in Yokohama was reported. I went on to the poop, and soon saw how serious the threatened conflagration might be. There was a typhoon outside the bay, and, consequently, a very strong wind; half a gale was blowing off the land, bearing towards us a dense mass of smoke rising from the Japanese town and the American Consulate. The plan of Yokohama is this:—Looking from the sea, we perceive along the bund a series of handsome European houses. Running nearly parallel with the bund are two long streets and a number of smaller streets, branching off in different directions, the whole forming the European settlement. On the hill to the left are the English and French hospitals, and above them the military camp. Immediately behind the settlement, and surrounded by a moat spanned by two or three small bridges, lies what is called the *Yoshi Warra*, or Gankiro, generally by foreigners. It is a portion of the Japanese town inhabited by disreputable persons. At the end of this place stands a temple; to the right of this and the settlement is the Japanese town. At a cookshop in the Gankiro at the side opposite to the temple above mentioned the fire broke out, and spread with awful rapidity through the closely-packed wooden houses inhabited by hundreds of unfortunate women.

"The scene is said to have been fearful in the extreme, and the screams from the poor, terrified, fire-pursued girls and children most heartrending. The crowd pressed over the narrow bridges, bewildered by the thick smoke, blinding dust, and scorching sparks driven after them by the heavy breeze which swept across the plain at the other side. Many fell into the water and black mud which surrounds the place. Several boats were near, but the Japanese made no organised attempt to put them to use. However, the Rev. M. B. Bailey, Consular Chaplain; Dr. Dunwoodie, R.N., and one or two other Englishmen, managed to get ropes across and form bridges of boats, so as to construct a ferry, across which many were passed in safety, thus escaping what must have been a most terrible death. Also many of the poor creatures were pulled out of the water and saved. In the mean time sparks had been blown into the American Consulate, at the right end of the bund looking from the sea. In a very short space this house burst into flames, and the strong wind wafted the fiery tongues and sparks in all directions. Jardines, Welch, Hall, and Co., and Wilkin and Robinson's premises, situate half a mile as the crow flies from the spot where the fire originated, within an hour and a half of the first appearance of the fire were enveloped in flames. Nothing could stay the fury of the devouring monster. Before eleven a.m. nearly the whole of the Japanese town was clean licked up. As much water as possible was poured on by parties of sailors and soldiers; but, on account of the powerful wind, with no perceptible effect. House after house caught, and the fire was fast approaching the handsome club which was opened only four months ago. To save this it was deemed necessary to blow up some of the buildings in the neighbourhood. Gunpowder was obtained from the fleet and camp, and explosion followed explosion until nothing but a heap of ruins was lying around the club and the French hospital. At one time the roof of the club did take fire; but, by the vigorous exertions of Mr. W. H. Smith, the energetic secretary, known through China and Japan as 'the public spirited,' and a number of marines and others, the flames were extinguished and the walls and roof kept continually wet by buckets of water handed from man to man. The wind had changed and was now blowing straight over the remaining part of the European quarter and towards the camp. It was between four and five p.m. that, looking down from the hill near the hospital, it seemed as though the entire place was doomed to annihilation. By good Providence, however, the wind began to lull, and gradually veered round again to its original quarter. To this is owing the safety of the portion of the town which the fire had not reached by five p.m. During the day a long stream of empty tea-boxes, silk-chests, palings, and other rubbish floated past the ship. The bulk of a junk, blazing fiercely, drifted by, narrowly escaping the *Nassau*, a store-hulk for gunpowder. Large white patches of cotton-wool were scattered over the sea. The sails of two ships, the *Merse* and *Corea*, lying about half a mile from the shore, took fire slightly. The whole bund was covered with furniture, which had been hastily dragged out of the houses. Some was actually thrown into the sea, and floated away. A handsome ivory-inlaid table and some other valuables were picked up by one of the vessels. All that night the fire continued to devour the prey upon which it had already seized; but, as the weather remained calm, it did not increase. The three following days it continued to smoulder on, gradually expending itself, and on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 29, only a few heaps here and there were smoking and blazing slightly.

"On Monday afternoon I had been over the place where the fire was raging, about fifty acres, and on Wednesday I again visited the scene of devastation; more than two thirds of the native town had been swept out of existence, and the Japanese had already begun to rebuild their houses. The temple I have mentioned above and one godown were the only buildings left standing in the Gankiro. Lying at the side of the road I observed five heaps covered with straw matting. Just then a Japanese officer, a kind of coroner, came up, and the straw covering was removed from the first heap. It was a poor girl, apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years old. Her left arm was bent over her face, her right arm stretched out to its full extent, as though she had thrown herself on to her face to avoid the suffocating smoke. The next two heaps were girls of about the same age, dreadfully burnt; the other two were a little girl and a middle-aged man. The officer took a full description of them. Thirty-seven bodies have been found, most of them drawn out of the water; one girl's remains were found in a well. It is impossible to say how many were burnt up in this place. The Japanese say that about a hundred lives were lost altogether. Late in the afternoon I went to one of the native cemeteries where they are accustomed to burn the dead, and I found that they were doing so with the corpses of the unfortunate victims, while in the mortuary temple two priests were chanting their funeral rites to the monotonous sound of their bronze and wooden gongs.

"It will be readily understood that this calamity has brought considerable distress upon the Japanese. Before it happened provisions, especially rice, were very dear on account of the late war between Chin-Hien and the Shogoon; nor has the rice crop of the present year been by any means an abundant one; therefore the blow upon small shopkeepers was very great. Most timely, then, came a noble gift from Mr. Hoey, of the Hotel des Colonies, who placed in the hands of Mr. Bailey 1000 *itizibos* (a sum equal to about £75 sterling) to be given to the sufferers from the fire among the poor Japanese. I had the pleasure of seeing some of this distributed, and most grateful the poor creatures seemed for it. I should mention that the Japanese *Shebaiah*, or theatre, which was situate in the small portion of the town which escaped, was immediately turned into a casual ward. It is said that about £1,000,000 worth of property has been lost in the European settlement alone. I am sorry that want of time prevents me from relating many more interesting and, in most cases, sad circumstances which have come under my notice in connection with this fearful conflagration."

DR. MASSINGHAM.—At a meeting of the Bethnal-green board of guardians, last week, a letter was read from the Poor-Law Board respecting the recent inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Massingham with regard to a poor woman who lately died in her confinement, through, it was alleged, the want of proper medical treatment. In consequence of the order not stating that the case was urgent, the board did not consider that Mr. Massingham was censurable for not visiting deceased at once when he was first applied to; but they thought that he was open to grave censure for not having immediately visited her when he was distinctly informed of her illness, or at least sent a duly-appointed substitute instead of his son. The board of guardians, after hearing the letter read, decided upon giving Mr. Massingham the option of either having a proper dispenser and assistant or resigning the office.



## LAW AND CRIME.

A TRIAL in the Common Pleas, "Watney v. Lyne," promised a considerable amount of amusement, but failed in the evidence to support the humorous statement of the case made by Mr. Serjeant Parry in his opening address for the plaintiff. It was brought to recover damages done to the furniture of a house let to the defendant. The defendant rented the house for his family, one of whom has recently become well known under the name of Brother Ignatius. From what was alleged on behalf of the plaintiff, Brother Ignatius appears to have been a most eccentric tenant. He kept an owl in the drawing-room, and the owl broke a valuable Wedgwood vase. He also endeavoured to domesticate two magpies, which picked holes in the curtains and rendered themselves otherwise obnoxious. It was further stated, but not proved, that the Reverend gentleman allowed children to play at gardens with red sand on the carpet, that he placed garden-pots without saucers upon the piano, and cooked pigs' victuals in a patent soup-digester. After this opening, the learned Serjeant offered to submit the amount of damage to arbitration; but this was reasonably refused by defendant's counsel. It would, indeed, have been somewhat unfair to allow the publication of such a statement without affording an opportunity to the defendant of an equally public disproof. The total estimate of the damages was upwards of £70. The defendant, the natural and lawful father of the Reverend Ignatius, appeared in the witness-box. He at once expressed a hope that he might be allowed to address the Court shortly as a public man. Afterwards, addressing the Judge, he said:—"My Lord, I have presented a petition to Parliament to get rid of these cases from your Lordship's Court." He denied the placing the garden-pots on the piano, and said that the owl had only been in the drawing-room for one night to catch mice. He declared that the plaintiff was proceeding contrary to law. At this point he was checked by Mr. Justice Byles, who observed that, if the defendant did not attend to the directions of the Court, he (the learned Judge) would be obliged to say "something unpleasant to the witness, and exceedingly unpleasant to himself." What this unpleasant observation might have been may be readily imagined. Ultimately the plaintiff recovered a verdict for £20 only.

An appeal was presented to the Court of Queen's Bench against the conviction of a marine-store dealer, who had been charged before the magistrates with the unlawful possession of a large quantity of lead, reasonably supposed to have been stolen. On behalf of the prisoner it was argued that a possession under the statute meant the possession by a person engaged in conveying, and not by a person in possession as of goods in a shop; and that the offence charged, if any, should have been receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen. In this case, the prosecution against the supposed thieves had failed by reason of want of identification by the prosecutor. The Lord Chief Justice said that marine-store dealers would enjoy complete immunity if that were the case. Nevertheless, and although it was urged that for the last eighteen or twenty years the metropolitan police magistrates had been accustomed to convict marine-store dealers for the unlawful possession, the Lord Chief Justice ultimately delivered the judgment of the Court against the conviction. His Lordship said that it was a great pity the law did not meet such a case, but it was to be hoped that the law in this respect would soon be altered. We may suggest that a practical amendment in this respect would be simple enough. Considering that marine-store dealers are compelled to take out licenses, and moreover that the very nature of their business is such as to afford the greatest possible facilities for the disposal and conversion of stolen goods, it might surely not be too much to add to the duties of the police that of strict supervision in the manner in which these people carry on their business and the nature of the stock which they are from time to time in the habit of accumulating. Such a duty would certainly not be of less importance to the honest public than that of the surveillance at present exercised by the force over the keepers of taverns and refreshment-houses. A publican who ventures to sell a glass of ale during prohibited hours is almost certain to receive a summons, the result of which may entail not only a penalty but the forfeiture of his license. The policemen, who are always to be seen hanging about public-house doors to prevent the illegal sale of any kind of refreshment whatever, might surely be as well employed in keeping a sharp look out over the customers and the transactions of the marine-store keepers.

A prisoner who had in November last been convicted at the Middlesex Sessions of perjury was brought up before Mr. Commissioner Kerr for sentence. The prisoner had given evidence in respect to a composition deed filled with false statements. His solicitor, Mr. George, had been required to produce it; but had not done so, nor had he himself attended when called upon by the Judge. The Commissioner said that three persons, one of whom was Mr. George, the attorney, were all concerned in the fraudulent deed, and it was a common practice to concoct such deeds at public-houses. He hoped the name of Mr. George would be removed from the rolls. The prisoner was sentenced to eight months' hard labour.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

ROBBING A BANK.—James William Woods, 20, a gentlemanly-looking young man, surrendered to take his trial upon a charge of stealing a bank-note for £100, the property of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., bankers.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Sligh, who, with Mr. Poland, was instructed to prosecute, said that the prisoner was a young man; he had been a considerable time in the service of the prosecutors, and he believed he had committed the offence under some sudden temptation; and under these circumstances he was instructed to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court.

Mr. Metcalf, who appeared for the prisoner, also urged in mitigation of punishment, the youth of the prisoner and his previous good character.

The Recorder sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A BANKRUPT WITH £600 PER ANNUM, AND FOR WHAT?—RE BILLINGS.—The bankrupt was a clerk in the Probate Office. Debts, £4600.

Mr. Reed applied to the Court to confirm a resolution for taking the case out of Court—the bankrupt having undertaken to set aside £250 a year out of his salary of £600, towards payment of his debts.

Mr. Griffiths, for creditors, supported the resolution, which he stated had been assented to by thirty-one creditors, with debts of £4000.

Mr. Dalton opposed on behalf of a creditor for £50, contending that the proposal was inadequate.

His Honour said the best course would be to raise the question on the deed being brought in. Meantime the bankrupt must furnish an account of his receipts.

[The work of a clerk in the Probate Court is considerably below that of any decent attorney's clerk, whether the value be estimated by the time given, the amount of intellect required, or the education necessary. Why any person, having contracted, on such a liberal salary, debts sufficient to mortgage it above seven times over, should be allowed to keep out better men, who might easily be found (if required) at less cost, is one of those mysteries of legal administration of which the existence is more palpable than explicable.]

## POLICE.

DEPTFORD BREAD RIOTS.—John Hussey, a sharp-fledged lad, was charged with being concerned, with others not in custody, with entering and plundering the shop of Mr. Piper, baker, Old King-street, Deptford.

The prosecutor said that during the late riots his shop was entered by the prisoner and several others, who demanded bread to be given them. The bread was refused, upon which the prisoner handed several loaves of bread to the others, about twenty quarters being stolen, when they ran off. The prisoner had been standing outside the shop for some time, and was the instigator of the others entering the shop.

The prisoner, in answer to the magistrate, said he only took one loaf, because he and his younger sister were starving.

The prosecutor complained that, on giving the prisoner into custody, threats had been used towards him if he attended the court to prosecute.

Mr. Maude said in the event of these threats being repeated, and application being made, warrants would issue for the apprehension of the offenders. The prisoner had been guilty of a most lawless act; and had it not been there were hopes that these riots were now at an end, he should have deemed it his duty to have sent the case to the sessions. The prisoner and others must be taught, however, that such acts of plunder would not be allowed in a civilised country; and he would now be committed to the House of Correction for three months, with hard labour.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY TRADE-SOCIETY MEN.—Peter Wells and John Bowles, members of the Basketmakers' Society, were brought up on a remand and placed at the bar before Mr. Elliot on a charge of violently assaulting and seriously injuring James Ploughman, late a member of their society.

The complainant, who exhibited a large wound on the right side of the head and other marks of serious violence, said he was a basketmaker by trade; that he worked in London for about four years, and was in the employment of Mr. Applegarth for the fortnight before he had been assaulted. On Saturday night last, while coming along the Old Kent-road, and as he had reached the Lord Nelson public-house, he saw the prisoners and a third man he also knew standing together. On seeing him one of them made use of a disgusting expression in allusion to him, and, in order to avoid them, he ran down the street leading to his residence. All three followed and struck him, knocked him down, and while on the ground beat and kicked him on the head and all parts of his body, covering him with wounds and bruises, so that he had not since been able to do anything, but was under medical care and far from well yet.

In cross-examination the witness said he had belonged to the union, but left it a fortnight ago to work out of the union. After leaving off work on Saturday evening he met with a shopmate and had something to drink with him, and after that he went to sup at the house of Mr. Randall, a friend of his at New-cross. He did not know why the prisoners should entertain any unfriendly feeling towards him unless it was his leaving the trade society.

An alibi was pleaded on the part of both defendants; and for Wells his landlord was called, who swore positively that he was home by half-past eleven o'clock, when the assault was alleged to have taken place after twelve.

For Bowles, Carter, secretary to the Basketmakers' Society, said that Bowles, who is corresponding secretary to that society, was present at the society's rooms at the Bell, in the Old Bailey, on Saturday night, and did not leave there until ten minutes to twelve o'clock; and Richard Young, a member of the society, said he accompanied him (Bowles) to the London-bridge station and saw him get into a train.

The complainant, notwithstanding all this, declared the prisoners were two of the persons who had assaulted him, and the case was adjourned to a future day.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC NOTIONS OF TOLERANCE.

In our last week's Number we published an extract from an article in a new organ of Roman Catholicism, called the *Westminster Gazette*, the doctrines enunciated in which have attracted a good deal of attention. As the writer of the article in question complains that his principles have been misapplied—not by us—we append his explanation of what he meant:—

Where religious unity exists there it is a duty which the State, the executor of the Divine laws, owes to God to preserve such unity unbroken; but when, unhappily, such unity no longer exists, then full and perfect and ungrudging toleration is the only rule which a Christian State can rightfully adopt. The stigma of a bitter and bigoted intolerance has been cast upon us, but unjustly; the reproach has passed from the mouth of a reverend speaker into the public press, but to the repudiation of the unjust charge will the press of our country also give an equal circulation? We really believe it will; for, with few unworthy exceptions, a fair and candid hearing is now given to both sides a question, but more especially is this fair consideration shown to such as seek redress against an unfounded charge publicly made.

What we maintain, then, is that in Rome, where religious unity exists, it is a breach of the law to introduce strange worship. Christian, unlike Pagan, Rome cannot graft new gods into its system, and the State, therefore, is in the exercise of its perfect right to prevent the introduction of new religions; but that in Austria, in France, in Prussia, in Belgium, in England, where religious unity has long ceased to exist, we equally maintain that the State, whether Catholic or Protestant, is bound to grant the fullest toleration, and the freest exercise in all their collateral as well as direct rights to the recognised religions of the country.

In Catholic Austria, under the Concordat, the most perfect religious toleration exists. Under her rule the hereditary Protestants in her numerous dependencies live in the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and privileges. The Protestant clergy are paid by the State. Their supreme ecclesiastical rulers have, as well as the Catholic Bishops, seats in the Upper House, where also the Jewish Chief Rabbi has an equal right. The laws of the State, indeed, are Catholic. The Code Napoleon, with its corrupting provisions, has made no entrance into Austria, and therefore civil marriage is not lawful, neither is divorce, nor polygamy, nor goddess education. They, therefore, who regard these matters as the necessary provisions of religious liberty, are in so far hampered in them by the force of the law which retains its Christian character.

To uphold under the actual condition of modern society religious freedom such as that in Austria, is a distinct and intelligible proposition; and another equally distinct proposition is in a state of things where religious unity exists to preserve, by force of law, such a unity; but, though principles are eternal, their application necessarily varies according to circumstances, therefore, principles rightly applied under one set of circumstances cannot always be justly carried out under another.

A CENTPEDE IN A MAN'S THROAT.—A musician belonging to one of the French regiments has just met with an extraordinary death at Vera Cruz. He was engaged to play at a ball; and, being very thirsty, went out into the garden, and finding a water-bottle on the terrace, took it up and drank freely. Suddenly he raised cries of agony, and upon assistance arriving it was found that an enormous centipede had fixed its mandibles in his throat. The animal had taken up its abode in the neck of the bottle and was washed into his mouth in the act of drinking. A surgeon who was called was obliged to cut it to pieces; but the poison from the bite caused death in a few hours.

THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—The following notice was placarded at the Metropolitan Extension stations and also at Ludgate-hill terminus on Saturday afternoon last:—"Take notice that all the fixtures, goods, chattels, and effects in, about, and upon these premises are the property of Major Henry Jelf Sharp, of Kincarrathie, in the county of Perth, and of Hall Roakey Price, of Cowper-court, Cornhill, in the city of London, Esq., and that the use thereof is rented of them by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. Any person or persons intermeddling or interfering with the same will do so at his or their peril. January, 1867. Few and Co., 2, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, solicitors for the said H. J. Sharp and H. R. Price." This notice is supposed to be specially addressed to sheriffs and their officers to prevent them seizing property in execution.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large amount of capital seeking investment, the market for Home Securities has been inactive this week, and the quotations have been with slight support. Consols, for Money, have been 99½. Reduced and New Three per Cent. 99 to 100; Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 11s. prem. Bank Stock has marked 248 to 250.

Indian Stocks, &c., have changed hands slowly.—India Stock, 215 to 217; Ditto Five per Cent. 107½; Rupee paper, 10½ to 11; and 10½ to 107; India Bonds, 10s. 9½ to 10s. 10. There has been only a moderate demand for accommodation, and the best commercial paper has been done at 3 per cent. In the Stock Exchange, loans are freely offered at 2 per cent. Additional parcels of gold have been sent to Paris; whilst the imports of bullion from India have been very moderate. The silver market is steady, but far from active.

Chilian Scrip is rather flat, and has varied in price from 1 to 1½ prem. In other Foreign Securities, there has been very little activity, but on the whole, the quotations are a shade firmer. Brazilian Five per Cent. 1863, 74½; Daubian Seven per Cent. 60½; Egyptian Seven per Cent. 1864, 80½; Ditto, Debentures, 80; Italian Five per Cent. 1863, 73½; Ditto, 1861, 54½; Mexican Three per Cent. 1872, 57½; Portuguese Three per Cent. 43½; Russian Five per Cent. 1872, 84½; Ditto, 1862, 84½; Ditto, 1864, 84½; Ditto, 1866, 84½; Ditto, 1868, 84½; Ditto, 1870, 84½; Ditto, 1872, 84½; Ditto, 1874, 84½; Ditto, 1876, 84½; Ditto, 1878, 84½; Ditto, 1880, 84½; Ditto, 1882, 84½; Ditto, 1884, 84½; Ditto, 1886, 84½; Ditto, 1888, 84½; Ditto, 1890, 84½; Ditto, 1892, 84½; Ditto, 1894, 84½; Ditto, 1896, 84½; Ditto, 1898, 84½; Ditto, 1900, 84½; Ditto, 1902, 84½; Ditto, 1904, 84½; Ditto, 1906, 84½; Ditto, 1908, 84½; Ditto, 1910, 84½; Ditto, 1912, 84½; Ditto, 1914, 84½; Ditto, 1916, 84½; Ditto, 1918, 84½; Ditto, 1920, 84½; Ditto, 1922, 84½; Ditto, 1924, 84½; Ditto, 1926, 84½; Ditto, 1928, 84½; Ditto, 1930, 84½; Ditto, 1932, 84½; Ditto, 1934, 84½; Ditto, 1936, 84½; Ditto, 1938, 84½; Ditto, 1940, 84½; Ditto, 1942, 84½; 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Now ready, post-free, Patterns of New  
**EARLY SPRING DRESSES.**  
Just received, a vast collection of British and Foreign Novelties suitable for the present and approaching Seasons, at prices ranging from 14s. 6d. to 50s. the Extra Full Dress.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

Now ready, post-free, Patterns of New  
**BRITISH and FOREIGN PRINTED CAMBRICS, PIQUES, BRILLIANTS, MUSLINS, &c.**  
Several thousand pieces, perfectly new designs.  
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS.**  
PETER ROBINSON  
Writes special attention to the following very cheap lots of Plain and Fancy Silks, purchased in Paris and Lyons during the recent monetary crisis, the whole of which are now being sold.  
LOT ONE  
comprises a beautiful collection of richly-coloured Striped Glacés, particularly suitable for Young Ladies. Prices, at from 2 1/2 6s. to 3 6s. the Full Dress of 14 yards, or any length will be cut.  
LOT TWO  
comprises some beautiful specimens of Chéné Silks, in great Variety of Design and Colorings, and amongst which will be found Dresses specially suitable for Evening Wear and the coming Spring Costume. Price, at from 3 1/2 6s. to 4 1/2 6s. the extra 16 yards.  
LOT THREE  
comprises 300 pieces of very rich Corded and Plain Silks, amongst which will be found a splendid assortment of Light Colours for Evening Wear, the whole of which will be found decidedly cheap. Every description of Plain and Fancy Silks, Moire Antiques, and Satins are now being sold at most advantageous prices, and Ladies who cannot make a personal inspection will be supplied with patterns post-free on application to my Silk Warehouse.  
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

**A VAST COLLECTION OF RICH GOLD and SILVER TARLATANS.**  
An infinite variety of Stars, Spots, Stripes, &c., upon Black, White, and Coloured Grounds.  
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.  
**TULLE, TARLATAN, and GRENADINE EVENING and BALL DRESSES.**  
Washing Grenadine Dresses, Pure White, 7s. 9d. to 14s. 9d. New Tarlatans, in every variety of Colour and Design, 12s. 9d. Extra Full Dress.  
Rich Silk Grenadines, Plain, Striped, and Broché, all Colours. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**FAMILY MOURNING,** made up and trimmed in the most correct and approved taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.  
Goods are sent free of charge, by selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.  
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.  
The largest Mourning Warehouse in Europe.  
PETER ROBINSON'S.

**THE BEST BLACK SILKS** always on Sale.  
Good Useful Black Silks, from 4s. to 60s. the Dress; Superior and most enduring Qualities, from 3 1/2 6s. to 6 6s. by the yard, from 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Patterns free.  
PETER ROBINSON.  
Black Silk Mercery by Appointment, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.

**REVERSIBLE FABRICS in BLACK.** Exactly alike on both sides.—Patterns free.  
PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent-street.  
**NOTICE.—THE MUCH APPROVED IMPERIAL UNSPOTTING CRAPE** is to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, of Regent-street.  
**MOIRES ANTIQUES.**

**SEWELL and CO.,** having bought, at a large discount from the cost price, "A Bankrupt's Stock of RICH MOIRES ANTIQUES," will offer them for Sale this Day, and during the Month, at the following extraordinary prices—viz., 3 1/2 6s. and 4 1/2 6s. the Full Dress; usual prices, 5 1/2 6s. Also, a stock of several thousand Rich Fancy Silk Dresses, purchased from a Lyons Manufacturer at a discount of 4 1/2 per cent off the cost price, and will be offered as follows:—  
No. 1. Fancy Striped Silks, from 2 to 3 6s. the Dress; very cheap.  
No. 2. Rich Chéné, Rayé, and Corded Silks, 3 1/2 6s. the Full Dress.  
No. 3. A collection of the richest Broché, Chéné, and Peking Striped Silks, 4 1/2 6s. and 5 1/2 6s.; many of these goods are worth 8 1/2 6s. the Dress.  
Compton House, Frith-street and Old Compton-street, Soho-sq., W.

**BAKER and CRISP'S LAST-YEAR'S MUSLINS, half price.**  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Silks, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Satins, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Dresses, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Cambrics, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Brilliants, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Piques, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Mohairs, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Poplins, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Japanese Silks, half price.  
Baker and Crisp's New Early Spring Silk Cordes, half price.  
Patterns post-free.  
108, Regent-street.

**BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!**  
ELLIS EVANS and CO.'S GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS, commencing on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and during the Week. Good bright Black Glacés, 1 guinea the Dress of 12 yards; 150 pieces of rich Black Italian Silk are marked in 14 1/2 6s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 11d., a large parcel of Great Grain Duponé, Drap de France, and Drap de Lyon, at 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d., and 6s. 9d. These Silks are much cheaper than any yet offered either in England, and worthy of special notice. Patterns free.  
Likewise, 30 Pieces of Striped Poplins, at 2s. 11d. the Dress of 12 yards, usual price 10s. 9d.; 40 Pieces of real Scotch Winesy, 32 in. wide, 12 1/2 6s. Patterns free.  
Ellis Evans and Co., 112, Westbourne-square, Bayswater, W.

**SILK STOCK.—T. SIMPSON and COMPANY** have just purchased a Stock of the richest Black and Coloured Glacés and Gros Grains, made for an eminent City firm (24 in. to 50 in. wide); price from 23 1/2 6s. to 3s. 11d., and fully 2s. to 3s. 11d. per yard under usual prices. Also, a large Parcel of  
**VELVETS!**—Rich Silk Velvets, in all Colours, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 11d., "original price 10s. 9d. and 12s. 9d."; Terry's, 1s. 4 1/2 6s., the best French ditto, 2s. 11d., original price 3s. 9d.; also, 1000 Jacks, all New Styles, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 11d., the latter worth 21s.  
Children's French Merino Frocks, richly braided and embroidered, less than half price. Several hundred pieces Fancy Dresses, from 2s. 11d. the Dress, selling  
THIS DAY.  
T. Simpson and Company, 48, 49, 50, and 51, Farringdon-street, City.

**ALEXANDER'S KNITTING-COTTON** is marvellously cheap, and the quality is very superior. All knitters should try it; it is sure to please. Sold by all retail Haberdashers.

**W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S New Patent SEWING-MACHINES,** producing work alike upon both sides, £5 5s.—1 and 2, Chesapeake; and Regent-circus, Oxford-st., W.

**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.** Invariably pure, palatable, and easily taken. Prescribed as the safest and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, AND DEBILITY OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN. Pronounced by the highest medical authorities to be INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO EVERY OTHER KIND. Sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; 1 pint, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by respectable Chemists throughout the world.  
ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

**INVALIDS and INFANTS.**  
**NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD** has for many years received the unqualified approval of Drs. Lankester, Hasall, Lethbridge, and other eminent medical men as a highly nutritious and unmedicated diet for Invalids and Children.  
Sold in 1s. canisters by the leading Chemists and Grocers of the Kingdom. Wholesale by H. Turner and Co., Croose and Blackwell, Barclay and Sons, W. Edwards, Sutton and Co., and T. Pollock, Tottenham; Thompson and Cooper, Liverpool; Turner and Co., Manchester.—Neave and Co., Manufacturers, Fordingbridge.

**TWO LADIES MAKING THEIR WINTER PURCHASES.**  
JAMES SPENCE and CO.  
Invite attention to their NEW STOCK of Winter Purchases. The following are well worthy of an early visit of inspection:—  
Real Waterproof Tweed Mantles and Cloaks, 12s. 9d. and 14s. 9d.  
Ditto Wrappers, with Sleeves, 16s. 9d. and 21s.  
Velvetten Jackets, from 14s. 9d.  
The Polaroid Cloth Jacket, in all Colours.  
Astracan and Fanny Cloth ditto, from 8s. 11d.  
Paisley Shawls, good quality, from 21s.  
Wool ditto, 12s. 9d., all New Colours.  
James Spence and Co.,  
76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

**ABERDEEN WINEYS, FANCY DRESSES, &c.**—Real Aberdeen Wineys, wide width, 1s. 4 1/2 6s., 1s. 6 1/2 6s., and 2s. 6 1/2 6s. per yard.  
French Merinoes, in all the fashionable Colours, from 1s. 9d.  
Wide Silk Rays, in every Colour, from 2s.  
The New Striped Camlet, in all the new Colours, 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., and 14s. 9d. for twelve yards; much worn.  
Real Welsh Flannels, from 1s. 4 1/2 6s. per yard.  
Printed and Plain Ingrain Saxony Flannels, in all Colours, from 1s. 4 1/2 6s.  
Aberdeen Skirting, celebrated for wear, very cheap.  
In all Skirt, Stripe, or Colour.  
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,  
76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

**CANADIAN SABLE MUFFS, from 4s. 11d.**  
Real Sable ditto, 25s. 9d.; very cheap.  
Ermine and Chinchilla ditto, 12s. 9d.  
Handsome Grebe ditto, 10s. 9d.  
Collarettes and Cuffs to match, at very low prices.  
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace Trimmings, Haberdashery, Umbrellas, &c.  
Family and Complimentary Mourning.  
Close on Saturday at Four o'Clock.  
JAMES SPENCE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers,  
76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

**SPECIAL SILK PURCHASE** for immediate use.  
Black Figured Gros Grains, £2 9s. 6d., 14 yards.  
Patterns free.  
This special lot (50 new Patterns) very cheap.  
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 69, Ludgate-hill.

**MESSRS. NICHOLSON and CO.** beg to inform their Customers in Town and Country that they have just received a large delivery of New Silks for Winter bought, during the late depressed state of the Lyons market, much under value. Ladies residing in the country can have patterns representing £10,000 worth of silks to select from, post-free.  
Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**NICHOLSON'S NEW WINTER SILKS.** Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free.  
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**NICHOLSON'S WEDDING SILKS.** Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free.  
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**NICHOLSON'S DINNER SILKS.** Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free.  
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.** Patterns of £10,000 worth, post-free.  
50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?**—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth, from 15s. 9d. Useful School Suits, from 12s. 6d. Patterns of the cloths, directions for measurement, and 45 engravings of new dresses, post-free.—NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**CHAS. AMOTT and CO., SAINT PAUL'S,** are now Selling 400 Pieces of Winesy, 30 in. wide, 1s. per yard; worth 1s. 9d. 11,200 yards of good Dress Materials, 5s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.; originally 12s. 9d. to 30s. £2000 worth Linens, Calicoes, and Cottons at the prices of 1860. (These goods are very cheap.)  
Catalogues of the entire Stock free.  
61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

**CHAS. AMOTT and CO., SAINT PAUL'S,** are now selling 300 Ball Dresses, originally 2 6s. and 3 6s., at 14s. 9d. and 18s. 9d. These goods are quite fresh.  
61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

**CHAS. AMOTT and CO., SAINT PAUL'S,** are now selling 1000 Elegant Jackets, Novel and Ladylike, 6s. 11d. to 21s. each; actual value from 15s. to 2 6s.  
600 Velvet and Velvetten Jackets, 14s. 9d. to 4 6s.; worth from 30s. to £8.  
Real Grebe and Seal Muffs, 10s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.; actual value, 12s. 6d. to 30s.  
A Sample Box to the country free.  
61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

**GARDNERS' LAMPS.**  
GARDNERS' CHANDELIERS.  
GARDNERS' DINNERS SERVICES.  
GARDNERS' DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS.  
GARDNERS' TABLE GLASS.  
GARDNERS' PLATED GOODS.

**GARDNERS', 453 and 454, STRAND.** Four Doors from Trafalgar-square. Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

**SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE** is as good for wear as real silver.  
Table Forks (Fiddle Pattern)—Per doz. £1 10 0 and 1 18 0  
Desert ditto .. .. . 1 0 0 " 1 0 0  
Table Spoons .. .. . 1 10 0 " 1 18 0  
Desert ditto .. .. . 1 0 0 " 1 0 0  
Tea Spoons .. .. . 0 12 0 " 0 18 0  
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London.

The DUTY being REDUCED,  
**HORNIMAN'S TEA IS EIGHTPENCE CHEAPER.** Chemists, &c., in every town. Agents—Confectioners in London; and Wholesale, in every town. As protection against imitations, genuine packets are signed,  
Horniman & Co.

**ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.** The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, to Bottlers, and in Casks, by FINE LATER, & CO., 20, Abchurch-lane, and their New London Bridge Store, London Bridge, S.E.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.** This celebrated Old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 3d. each, at the retail house in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale, at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.** Indispensable accompaniment to youth on their return to school are ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for promoting the growth and for beautifying the hair; ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for the skin and complexion; and ROWLANDS' ODOUR, or Pearl Dentifrice, for beautifying the teeth and preserving the gums. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Ask for "Rowlands'" articles.

**HONEY AND KISSES, PIESSE and LUNN'S** New Perfume for the Festive Season, Dr. Marigold's Mixture, and The Heart's Content, 2s. 6d., each, for the three in a pretty case, 7s. Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-st.

**HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.** DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68, 143—"Rome, July 21, 1866."—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly.—Gazette du Midi.—Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 14d., 1 1/2 6s., 2s. 9d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 21s. 6d., 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 26s. 6d., 27s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 30s. 6d., 31s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 33s. 6d., 34s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 36s. 6d., 37s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 41s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 43s. 6d., 44s. 6d., 45s. 6d., 46s. 6d., 47s. 6d., 48s. 6d., 49s. 6d., 50s. 6d., 51s. 6d., 52s. 6d., 53s. 6d., 54s. 6d., 55s. 6d., 56s. 6d., 57s. 6d., 58s. 6d., 59s. 6d., 60s. 6d., 61s. 6d., 62s. 6d., 63s. 6d., 64s. 6d., 65s. 6d., 66s. 6d., 67s. 6d., 68s. 6d., 69s. 6d., 70s. 6d., 71s. 6d., 72s. 6d., 73s. 6d., 74s. 6d., 75s. 6d., 76s. 6d., 77s. 6d., 78s. 6d., 79s. 6d., 80s. 6d., 81s. 6d., 82s. 6d., 83s. 6d., 84s. 6d., 85s. 6d., 86s. 6d., 87s. 6d., 88s. 6d., 89s. 6d., 90s. 6d., 91s. 6d., 92s. 6d., 93s. 6d., 94s. 6d., 95s. 6d., 96s. 6d., 97s. 6d., 98s. 6d., 99s. 6d., 100s. 6d., 101s. 6d., 102s. 6d., 103s. 6d., 104s. 6d., 105s. 6d., 106s. 6d., 107s. 6d., 108s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 110s. 6d., 111s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 113s. 6d., 114s. 6d., 115s. 6d., 116s. 6d., 117s. 6d., 118s. 6d., 119s. 6d., 120s. 6d., 121s. 6d., 122s. 6d., 123s. 6d., 124s. 6d., 125s. 6d., 126s. 6d., 127s. 6d., 128s. 6d., 129s. 6d., 130s. 6d., 131s. 6d., 132s. 6d., 133s. 6d., 134s. 6d., 135s. 6d., 136s. 6d., 137s. 6d., 138s. 6d., 139s. 6d., 140s. 6d., 141s. 6d., 142s. 6d., 143s. 6d., 144s. 6d., 145s. 6d., 146s. 6d., 147s. 6d., 148s. 6d., 149s. 6d., 150s. 6d., 151s. 6d., 152s. 6d., 153s. 6d., 154s. 6d., 155s. 6d., 156s. 6d., 157s. 6d., 158s. 6d., 159s. 6d., 160s. 6d., 161s. 6d., 162s. 6d., 163s. 6d., 164s. 6d., 165s. 6d., 166s. 6d., 167s. 6d., 168s. 6d., 169s. 6d., 170s. 6d., 171s. 6d., 172s. 6d., 173s. 6d., 174s. 6d., 175s. 6d., 176s. 6d., 177s. 6d., 178s. 6d., 179s. 6d., 180s. 6d., 181s. 6d., 182s. 6d., 183s. 6d., 184s. 6d., 185s. 6d., 186s. 6d., 187s. 6d., 188s. 6d., 189s. 6d., 190s. 6d., 191s. 6d., 192s. 6d., 193s. 6d., 194s. 6d., 195s. 6d., 196s. 6d., 197s. 6d., 198s. 6d., 199s. 6d., 200s. 6d., 201s. 6d., 202s. 6d., 203s. 6d., 204s. 6d., 205s. 6d., 206s. 6d., 207s. 6d., 208s. 6d., 209s. 6d., 210s. 6d., 211s. 6d., 212s. 6d., 213s. 6d., 214s. 6d., 215s. 6d., 216s. 6d., 217s. 6d., 218s. 6d., 219s. 6d., 220s. 6d., 221s. 6d., 222s. 6d., 223s. 6d., 224s. 6d., 225s. 6d., 226s. 6d., 227s. 6d., 228s. 6d., 229s. 6d., 230s. 6d., 231s. 6d., 232s. 6d., 233s. 6d., 234s. 6d., 235s. 6d., 236s. 6d., 237s. 6d., 238s. 6d., 239s. 6d., 240s. 6d., 241s. 6d., 242s. 6d., 243s. 6d., 244s. 6d., 245s. 6d., 246s. 6d., 247s. 6d., 248s. 6d., 249s. 6d., 250s. 6d., 251s. 6d., 252s. 6d., 253s. 6d., 254s. 6d., 255s. 6d., 256s. 6d., 257s. 6d., 258s. 6d., 259s. 6d., 260s. 6d., 261s. 6d., 262s. 6d., 263s. 6d., 264s. 6d., 265s. 6d., 266s. 6d., 267s. 6d., 268s. 6d., 269s. 6d., 270s. 6d., 271s. 6d., 272s. 6d., 273s. 6d., 274s. 6d., 275s. 6d., 276s. 6d., 277s. 6d., 278s. 6d., 279s. 6d., 280s. 6d., 281s. 6d., 282s. 6d., 283s. 6d., 284s. 6d., 285s. 6d., 286s. 6d., 287s. 6d., 288s. 6d., 289s